TRAFIC

DRIVER'S HANDBOOK

RENAULT

RENAULT recommends ELF

ELF has developed a complete range of lubricants for RENAULT:

- engine oils
- manual and automatic gearbox oils

Warning: to ensure the engine operates optimally, the use of a lubricant may be restricted to certain vehicles. Please refer to your maintenance document.

Benefiting from the research applied to Formula 1, lubricants are very high-tech products.

Updated with the help of RENAULT's technical teams, this range is perfectly compatible with the specific features of the brand's vehicles.

- ELF lubricants enhance your vehicle's performance significantly.

RENAULT recommends approved ELF lubricants for oil changes and top-ups.
Contact your RENAULT Dealer or visit www.lubrifiants.elf.com

elf

Une marque de TOTAL

Photo credit: Total/DPPI Imacom group

Welcome to your new vehicle

This Driver's Handbook contains the information necessary:

– for you to familiarise yourself with your vehicle, to use it to its best advantage and to benefit fully from the all the functions and the technical developments it incorporates.

– to ensure that it always gives the best performance by following the simple, but comprehensive advice concerning regular maintenance.

– to enable you to deal quickly with minor faults not requiring specialist attention.

It is well worth taking a few minutes to read this handbook to familiarise yourself with the information and guidelines it contains about the vehicle and its functions and new features. If certain points are still unclear, our Network technicians will be only too pleased to provide you with any additional information.

The following symbol will help you when reading this handbook:

To indicate a hazard, danger or safety recommendation.

The descriptions of the models given in this handbook are based on the technical specifications at the time of writing. **This handbook covers all items of equipment** (both standard and optional) **available for these models but whether or not these are fitted to the vehicle depends on the version, options selected and the country where the vehicle is sold.**

This handbook may also contain information about items of equipment to be introduced later in the model year.

Throughout the manual, the "approved Dealer" is your RENAULT Dealer.

Enjoy driving your new vehicle.

Translated from French. Copying or translation, in part or in full, is forbidden unless prior written permission has been obtained from the vehicle manufacturer.

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TYRE PRESSURES (in bar, when cold)

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Wheel sizes	6 J 16			
Front	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.8
Rear	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.2
Emergency spare wheel	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.2

Tyre safety and use of snow chains

Refer to the information on “Tyres” in Section 5 for the servicing conditions and, depending on the version, the use of chains.

Section 1: Getting to know your vehicle

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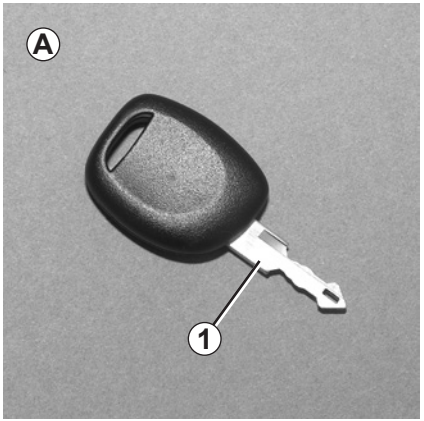
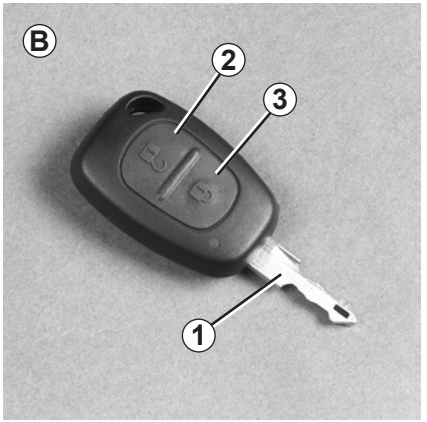
KEY/RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: general information (1/2)



Key *A*

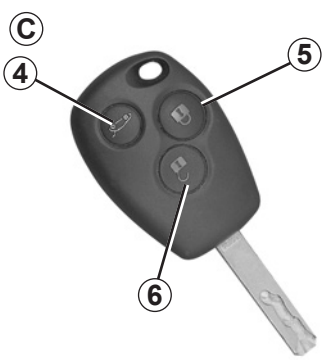
1 Key for ignition switch, doors and fuel filler cap.



Radio frequency remote control *B*

2 Unlocking the front doors or all doors and tailgate.

3 Locking the front doors or all doors and tailgate.



Radio frequency remote control *C*

4 Locking/unlocking the tailgate and the sliding side doors.

5 Locking all doors and tailgate.

6 Unlocking the front doors or all doors and tailgate.

Driver's responsibility

Never leave your vehicle with the key or remote control inside and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised, even for a short while.

They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors.

Risk of serious injury.

The key must not be used for any function other than those described in the handbook (removing the cap from a bottle, etc.).

KEY/RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: general information (2/2)

The remote control operating range

This varies according to the environment: therefore take care when handling the remote control that you do not inadvertently lock or unlock the doors.

Note: on certain vehicles, if a door is not opened within approximately 30 seconds of the door being unlocked by remote control, the doors will lock again automatically.

Interference

Interference by factors in the immediate vicinity (external installations or the use of equipment operating on the same frequency as the remote control) may affect the operation of the remote control.

Advice

Avoid leaving the remote control in hot, cold or humid areas.

For replacement, additional keys or remote controls, contact an approved Dealer.

– To replace a remote control, the vehicle and all its keys must be taken to an approved Dealer as both the vehicle and all the remote controls are needed to initialise the system.

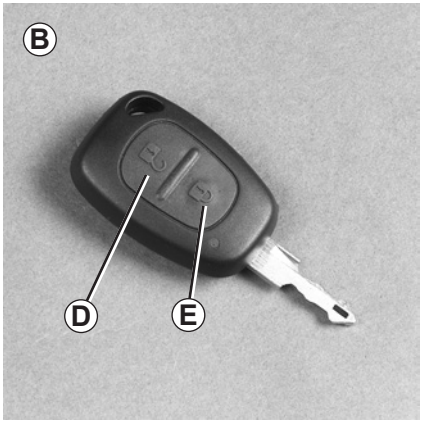
– Depending on the vehicle, you have the option of using up to four remote controls.

Remote control unit failure

Make sure that the correct battery type is being used, and that the battery is in good condition and inserted correctly. These batteries should have a service life of approximately two years.

Refer to the information on “Radio frequency remote control: batteries” in Section 5 for the battery changing procedure.

KEY/RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: use (1/2)



Remote control ***B*** is used to lock or unlock the doors.

It is powered by a battery which must be replaced (refer to the information on the “Radio frequency remote control: batteries” in Section 5).

Door locking/unlocking

Press the remote control for approximately one second to lock (side ***E***) or unlock (side ***D***).

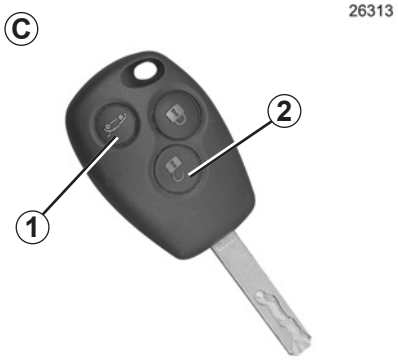
The side indicator lights and hazard warning lights flash **twice** to indicate that the doors have been **locked**.

Note: depending on the vehicle, if either a door or the tailgate is open or not properly closed, the hazard warning lights will not flash.

The side indicator lights and hazard warning lights flash **once** to indicate that the doors have been **unlocked**.

Driver’s responsibility
Never leave your vehicle with the key inside and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised, even for a short while.
They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors.
Risk of serious injury.

KEY/RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: use (2/2)



Remote control ***C*** is used to lock or unlock the doors.

It is powered by a battery which must be replaced (refer to the information on the “Radio frequency remote control: batteries” in Section 5).

Unlocking the doors

A short press on button ***2*** unlocks the front doors and, depending on the vehicle, the sliding side doors.

Pressing and holding button ***2*** unlocks all the doors and the tailgate.

A short press on button ***1*** locks/unlocks the tailgate and, depending on the vehicle, the sliding side doors.

The hazard warning lights and side indicator lights flash once to indicate that the doors have been unlocked.

Special notes (for some countries):

– pressing button ***2*** unlocks the driver’s door only.

– pressing and holding button ***2*** unlocks all the doors and the tailgate.

Locking the doors

Pressing button ***3*** locks all the doors and the tailgate.

Pressing and holding button ***3*** deactivates the alarm.

Pressing button ***1*** locks/unlocks the tailgate and, depending on the vehicle, the sliding side doors.

The hazard warning lights and side indicator lights flash twice to indicate that the doors have been locked.

DEADLOCKING

Deadlocking of the doors and tailgate

(for some countries)

This allows you to lock the doors and tailgate and to prevent the doors from being unlocked with the interior handles (for example, by breaking the window and then trying to open the door from the inside).

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To activate deadlocking, press button ***A*** on the remote control unit twice.

The hazard warning lights flash five times to indicate locking.

Special note: deadlocking is not possible if the hazard warning lights or the side lights are lit.

Never use deadlocking if someone is still inside the vehicle.

INTERIOR ELECTRIC DOOR LOCKING CONTROL

From inside with the electric central locking *1*

This enables all the doors to be locked simultaneously.

To lock, press the switch on the side with the padlock symbol.

Note: the front doors cannot be locked if a door is open.

Driver's responsibility

If you decide to keep the doors locked when you are driving, remember that it may be more difficult for those assisting you to gain access to the passenger compartment in the event of an emergency.

AUTOMATIC LOCKING WHEN DRIVING

You must first decide if you want to activate this function.

To activate

With the ignition on, press central door locking switch ***1*** on the locking side (padlock symbol) for approximately 5 seconds, until a beep sounds (unlocking/locking).

To deactivate

With the ignition on, press central door locking switch ***1*** on the unlocking side (vehicle symbol) for approximately 5 seconds, until a beep sounds (locking/unlocking).

Driver's responsibility

If you decide to keep the doors locked when you are driving, remember that it may be more difficult for those assisting you to gain access to the passenger compartment in the event of an emergency.

Operating principle

When the vehicle moves off, the system automatically locks the doors as soon as a speed of 5 mph (8 km/h) is reached.

The door can be unlocked:

– by opening a front door;

Note: if a rear door is opened, it will lock again automatically when the vehicle reaches a speed of approximately 5 mph (8 km/h).

– by pressing central door unlocking switch ***1***.

Operating faults

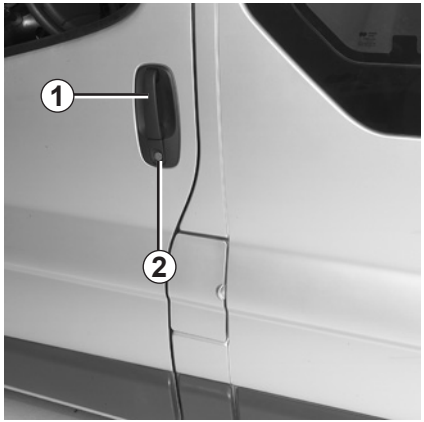
If you notice that the system is not operating correctly (automatic locking does not take place), first check that all the doors have been properly closed. If they are properly closed, contact an approved dealer.

Also make sure that locking has not been deactivated inadvertently.

If this is the case, switch the ignition off and on again and reactivate the system as described above.

Never leave your vehicle with the key or remote control inside.

FRONT DOORS (1/2)

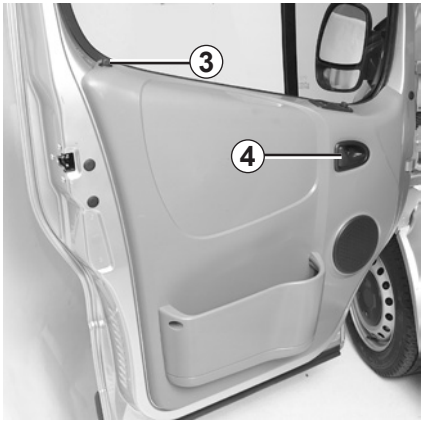


Opening from the outside

Unlock the driver's door ***2*** using the key or, for vehicles fitted with the system, use the remote control system. Pull lever ***1*** towards you and open the door.

Closing from the outside

Push the door. Lock ***2*** with the key or using the remote control.



Opening from the inside

Pull lever ***4***.

Closing from the inside

Pull the door until it catches automatically.

Manual locking

(depending on vehicle)
With the door closed, lock the door by pressing button ***3***.

Note: the front doors cannot be locked if a door is open.

As a safety precaution, the doors should only be opened or closed when the vehicle is stationary.

Lights-on warning buzzer

If you have left the lights switched on after switching off the ignition, a warning buzzer will sound when a front door is opened (to prevent the battery running down, etc.).

Driver's responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle

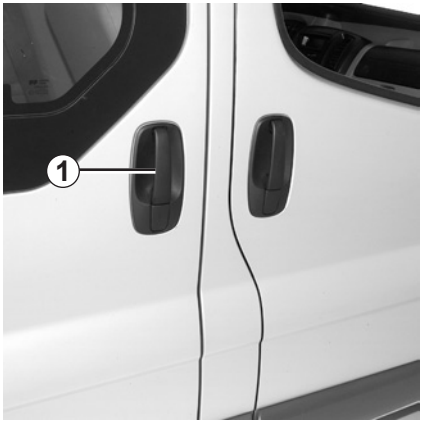
Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time.

They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors.

Also, in hot and/or sunny weather, please remember that the temperature inside the passenger compartment increases very quickly.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.

SLIDING SIDE DOORS (1/2)



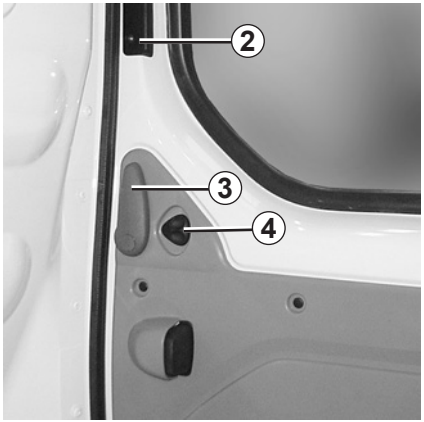
Opening from the outside

Unlock the front door using the key, or, for vehicles fitted with the system, use the remote control unit. Pull handle ***1*** towards you and slide the door towards the rear.

Closing from the outside

Slide the door towards the front of the vehicle, holding door handle ***1*** until the door is fully closed.

Lock with the key or using the remote control.



Opening from the inside

Pull lever ***3*** towards the rear and open the sliding door until it locks into position.

Closing from the inside

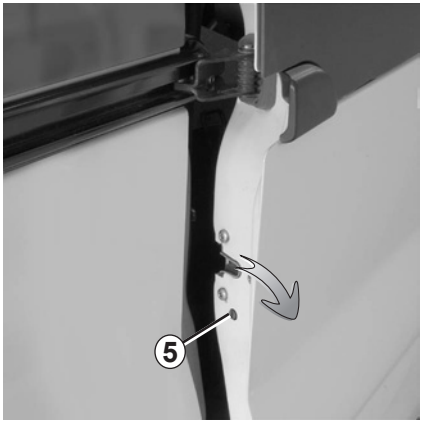
(depending on vehicle)

Pull handle ***2*** towards the front of the vehicle.

Manual locking

Move button ***4***.

As a safety precaution, the doors should only be opened or closed when the vehicle is stationary.



Child safety

To prevent the sliding side door from being opened from the inside, turn bolt ***5*** clockwise through 90° (using a tool such as a flat-blade screwdriver) and check from the inside that the door is properly locked.

Recommendations concerning the sliding side door

Care must be taken when opening or closing the sliding door, as is the case for any of the opening elements on the vehicle:

– check that the door will not come into contact with any person, part of the body, animal or object;

– use only the handles on the inside and outside of the door to operate it;

– take care when opening and closing the door;

– take particular care when the vehicle is parked on a slope: open the door with care until it is fully open and latches into its locking position;

– before moving off, always ensure that the sliding door is properly closed.

Driver's responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle

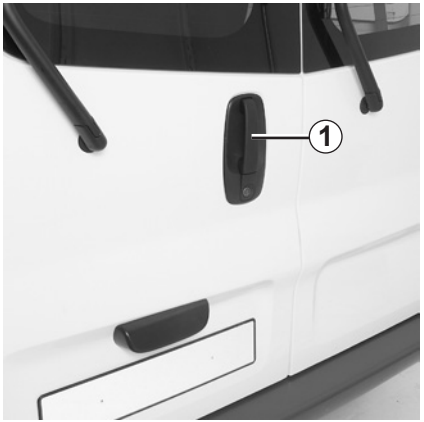
Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time.

They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors.

Also, in hot and/or sunny weather, please remember that the temperature inside the passenger compartment increases very quickly.

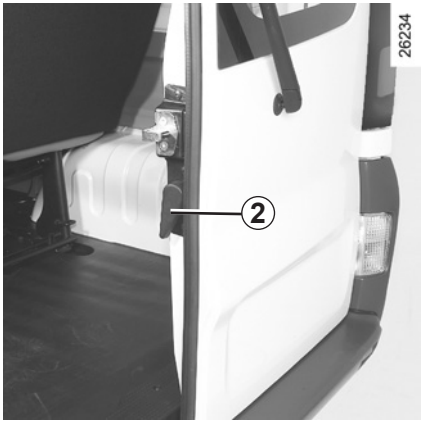
RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.

HINGED REAR DOORS (1/3)



Opening from the outside

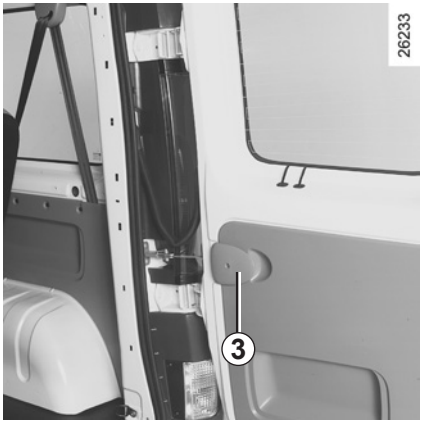
Unlock the rear door using the key or, for vehicles fitted with the system, use the remote control system. Pull lever ***1*** towards you and open the door.



Press handle ***2*** and open the second door.

If the vehicle is parked on the hard shoulder with tailgate open, the rear lights may be obscured. You should make other road users aware of your vehicle by using a warning triangle or other equipment specified by the road traffic regulations of the country you are driving in.

HINGED REAR DOORS (2/3)



Opening the doors to the maximum position

For each door, pull handle ***3*** to release the door tie-rod ***4***. Open the door as far as possible.

Closing from the outside

Return the doors to an almost-closed position and slam them shut.

Do not leave the hinged rear doors open in case of strong winds. Risk of injury.

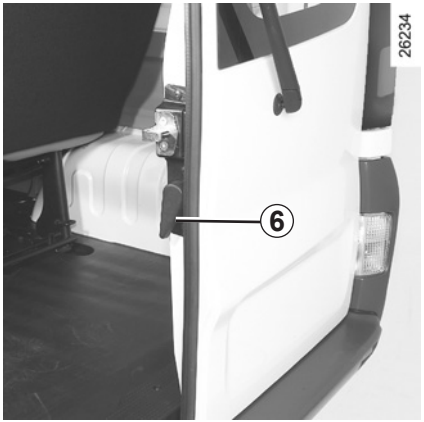
For your safety, check that all the vehicle's doors are properly closed before starting the engine.

HINGED REAR DOORS (3/3)

Opening from the inside

Pull handle ***5*** and open the door.

Move lever ***6*** and open the second door.



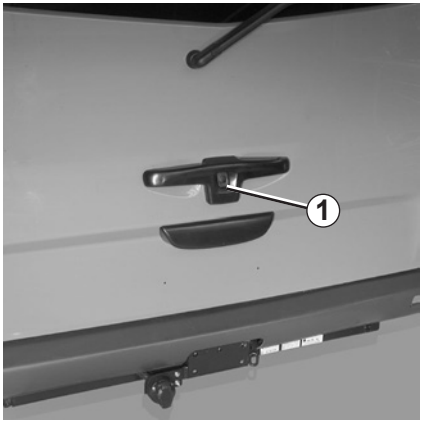
Closing from the inside

Close the door using handle ***6***, then close the second door.

For your safety, check that all the vehicle's doors are properly closed before starting the engine.

Do not leave the hinged rear doors open in case of strong winds. Risk of injury.

TAILGATE



The tailgate locks and unlocks at the same time as the doors.

To open

Press button ***1*** and lift the tailgate.

To close

Lower the tailgate, initially using the interior handle ***2*** to assist you.

When the tailgate has been lowered to shoulder height, release handle ***2*** and finish closing the tailgate by pressing down on the tailgate from the outside.

ANTI-INTRUSION ALARM (1/2)

This protects the vehicle by performing the following functions:

– **volumetric protection of the front passenger compartment** using an ultrasound field;

– **protection of the passenger compartment perimeter;**

– **protection of the rear load area and bonnet;**

– **monitoring in the event of an attempt to start the engine with an incorrect ignition key;**

– **monitoring in the event of siren power supply cut-off.**

Before activating the alarm function

Check that:

– the windows and doors are properly closed;

– there are no passengers, animals or objects inside the vehicle which could move and set off the alarm. Otherwise, it will be necessary to disable the volumetric protection promptly, refer to the information on “Disabling volumetric protection”.

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Disabling volumetric protection

(for example, when a mobile object or animal remains in the vehicle).

Press and hold locking button ***1*** on the remote control; a beep will confirm the function has been disabled.

It remains disabled even if you press locking button ***1*** on the remote control several times.

The disabling is cancelled each time the doors are unlocked.

ANTI-INTRUSION ALARM (2/2)

Activating the alarm function

The alarm is set when the doors are locked with the remote control.

This is signalled by the hazard warning lights flashing twice.

When the alarm function is activated, any detection leads to the alarm siren being triggered and the hazard warning lights flashing for around 25 seconds.

After approximately 5 seconds, if the detection persists, the system will be triggered again for approximately 25 seconds and then again for approximately 13 minutes.

Beyond that, there is no more monitoring until the doors are next unlocked/locked.

If the hazard warning lights do not flash when the alarm is set this indicates that a door or the bonnet is open or not properly closed: please check. Contact an approved dealer if necessary.

Deactivating the alarm function

The alarm, even when triggered, stops:

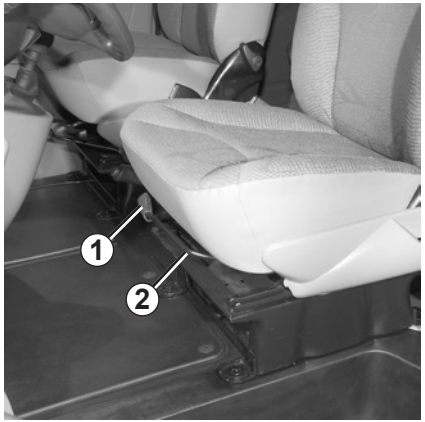
– when the doors are unlocked with the remote control;

– when the vehicle ignition is switched on.

Deactivation is indicated by the hazard warning lights flashing once.

Failure of the hazard warning lights to flash when the alarm is deactivated indicates that the alarm was triggered during your absence.

Opening the doors with the key does not stop the alarm; it must be stopped using the remote control unit or by switching on the ignition.



To move forwards or backwards

Lift bar ***2***. Adjust the seat and release the bar. Make sure the seat is correctly locked in position.

To adjust the height of the seat

Lift handle ***1***. Release it in the position required.

Note: lift yourself out of the seat while you are raising the seat height.

To tilt the seatback

Move lever ***6***.

To adjust the driver's seat lumbar support: turn control knob ***3***.

Front armrests *4*

Heated seats

With the ignition on, press switch ***5*** for the seat required and an indicator light will come on.

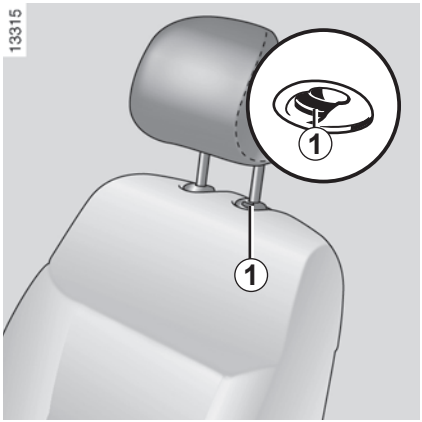
The system, which has a thermostat, decides whether or not the heating is needed.

For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.

We would advise you not to recline the seatbacks too far to ensure that the effectiveness of the seat belts is not reduced.

Nothing should be placed on the floor (area in front of driver) as such objects may slide under the pedal during braking manoeuvres, thus obstructing its use.

HEADRESTS



To raise or lower the headrest

Pull the headrest towards you and slide it up or down at the same time.

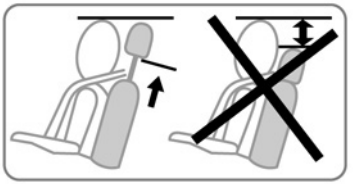
To remove the headrest

Raise the headrest until it is at the highest possible setting. Lift up tab ***1*** and then pull the headrest upwards until it is released.

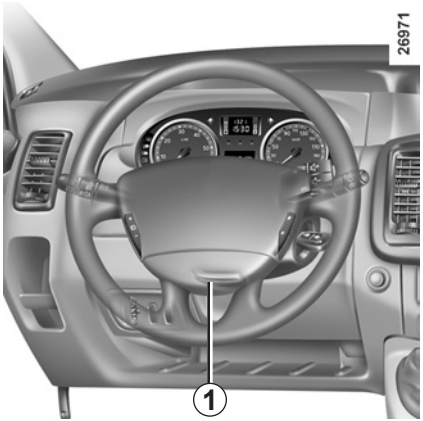
To put the headrest back in place

Insert the rods into the sleeves.

Lower the headrest until it locks in position.



The headrest is an important safety component: ensure that it is in place and in the correct position. The distance between your head and the headrest should be as small as possible. The top of your head should be in line with the top of the headrest.



Steering wheel

Height and reach adjustment.

Pull lever ***1*** and move the steering wheel to the required position.
Then, push the lever back fully, beyond the point of resistance to lock the steering wheel.
Make sure that the steering wheel is correctly locked.

For safety reasons, only adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is stationary.

Power-assisted steering

If you have power-assisted steering fitted, do not leave the steering wheel at full lock while stationary as this may damage the pump.

With the engine switched off, or if there is a system fault, it is still possible to turn the steering wheel. The force required will be greater.

Never switch off the ignition when travelling downhill, and avoid doing so in normal driving (assistance is not provided).

FRONT SEAT BELTS (1/2)

Always wear your seat belt when travelling in your vehicle. You must also comply with the legislation of the particular country you are in.

Seat belts which are incorrectly adjusted or twisted may cause injuries in the event of an accident.

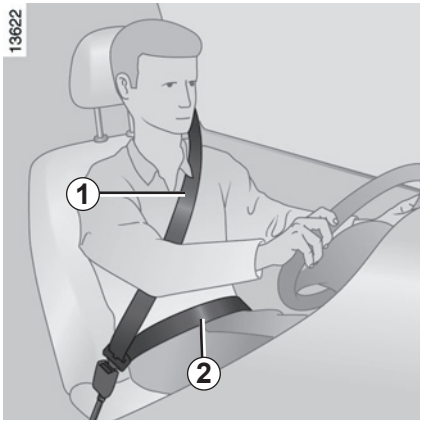
Use one seat belt per person, whether child or adult.

Even pregnant women should wear a seat belt. In this case, ensure that the lap belt is not exerting too much pressure on the abdomen, but do not allow any slack.

Before starting, first adjust your driving position, then ask all occupants to adjust their seat belts to ensure optimum protection.

Adjusting your driving position

- **Sit well back in your seat** (having first removed your coat or jacket). This is essential to ensure your back is positioned correctly;
- **adjust the distance between the seat and the pedals.** Your seat should be as far back as possible while still allowing you to depress the clutch pedal fully. The seatback should be adjusted so that your arms are slightly bent when you hold the steering wheel;
- **adjust the position of your headrest.** For the maximum safety, your head must be as close as possible to the headrest;
- **adjust the height of the seat.** This adjustment allows you to select the seat position which offers you the best possible view;
- **adjust the position of the steering wheel.**



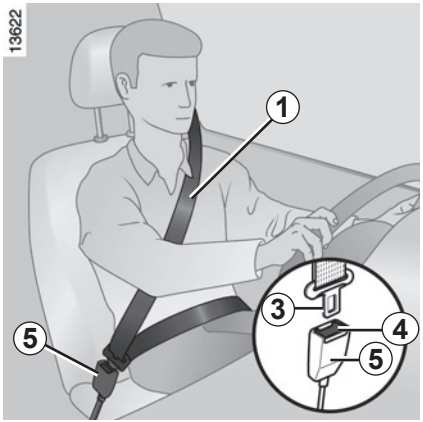
Adjusting the seat belts

Sit with your back firmly against the seatback.

Shoulder strap ***1*** should be as close as possible to the base of the neck but not on it.

Lap belt ***2*** should be worn flat over the thighs and against the pelvis.

The belt should be worn so that it is as close as possible to your body, i.e.: avoid wearing heavy clothing or keeping bulky objects under the belts, etc.



Locking

Unwind the belt **slowly and smoothly** and ensure that buckle ***3*** locks into catch ***5*** (check that it is locked by pulling on buckle ***3***).

If the belt jams, allow it to return slightly before attempting to unwind it again.

If your seat belt is completely jammed, pull slowly, but firmly so that just over 3 cm unwinds. Allow it to return slightly before attempting to unwind it again.

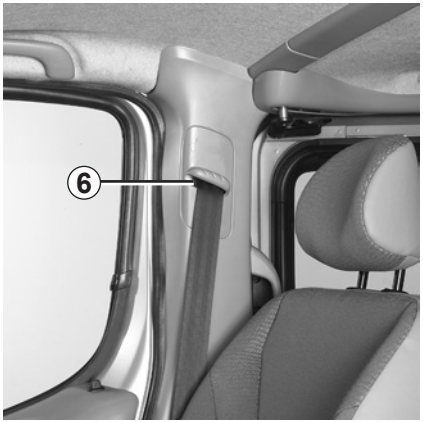
If there is still a problem, contact an approved dealer.

Front seat belt reminder warning light

This light is lit when the vehicle is started, then, if the driver's seat belt is not fastened when the vehicle reaches a speed of approximately 10 mph (16 km/h), it flashes and a beep sounds for approximately 90 seconds.

Unfastening

Press button ***4*** and the seat belt will be rewound by the inertia reel. Guide the belt.



Adjusting the height of the seat belt

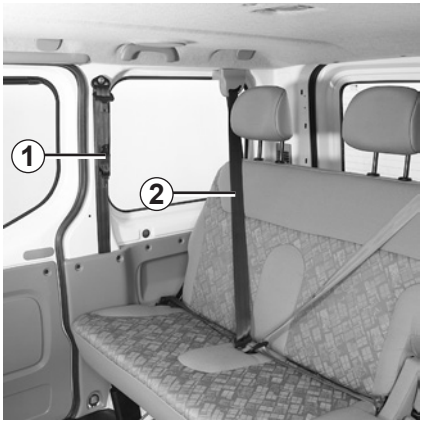
Press button ***6*** to select the seat belt adjustment height so that shoulder strap ***1*** is worn as shown previously:

– to lower the seat belt, press button ***6*** and lower the seat belt simultaneously;

– to raise the seat belt, push button ***6*** right down then raise it to the desired height.

Make sure that the seat belt is locked in position correctly after you have adjusted it.

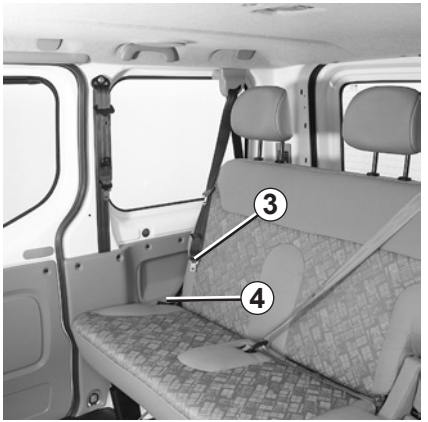
REAR SEAT BELTS (1/2)



Rear side seat belts

– For the first row of rear seats, you **must** use seat belts ***1***;

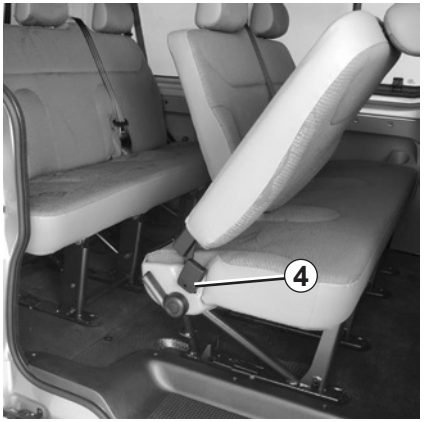
– For the last row of rear seats, you **must** use seat belts ***2***.



Conditions of use

Before using the rear side seat belts, make sure that for each one, fixed buckle ***3*** is fully clicked into its catch ***4***.

The belts are then locked and unlocked in the same way as the front seats.



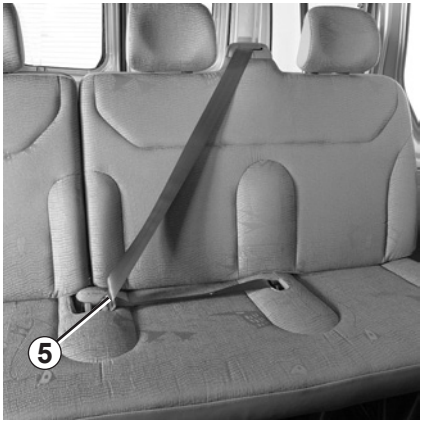
Access to the last row

To facilitate access to the last row of seats, detach the seat belt of the second row by unlocking it from its catch ***4***. Insert the detached part of the seat belt into the small bar on the fixed part of the belt.

Remember to lock the seat belt in place once more when a passenger is occupying the seat.

Check that the rear seat belts are positioned and operating correctly each time the rear bench seat is moved.

REAR SEAT BELTS (2/2)



Centre seat belts

Unwind the seat belt slowly until the buckle locks in catch ***5***.

Make sure that the rear bench seats are locked in position properly so that the seat belts will operate efficiently. Refer to the information on the “Rear bench seats” in Section 3.

Rear seat functions

Refer to the information on the “Rear bench seats” in Section 3.

SEAT BELTS

The following information applies to the vehicle's front and rear seat belts.

– No modification may be made to the component parts of the originally fitted restraint system: belts, seats and their mountings. For special operations (e.g. fitting child seats) contact an authorised dealer.

– Do not use devices which allow any slack in the belts (e.g. clothes pegs, clips, etc.): a seat belt which is worn too loosely may cause injury in the event of an accident.

– Never wear the shoulder strap under your arm or behind your back.

– Never use the same belt for more than one person and never hold a baby or child on your lap with your seat belt around them.

– The belt should never be twisted.

– Following an accident, have the seat belts checked and replaced if necessary. Always replace your seat belts as soon as they show any signs of wear.

– When putting back the rear bench seat, take care that the seat belts are correctly positioned so that they can be used properly.

– Make sure that the buckle is inserted into the appropriate catch.

– Ensure that no objects are placed in the area around the seat belt catch as they could prevent it from being properly secured.

– Make sure the seat belt catch is properly positioned (it should not be hidden away, crushed or flattened by people or objects).

METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (1/4)

Depending on the vehicle, they are composed of:

- **pretensioners,**
- **force limiter,**
- **air bags for driver and front passenger.**

These systems are designed to operate independently or together in the event of a front, side or rear impact.

There are three possibilities, depending on the level of impact force:

- protection is provided by the seat belt only;
- the pretensioner is triggered to rectify belt position and seat belt slack;
- the air bag and the force limiter are also triggered when there are severe impacts.

Pretensioners

With the ignition on, during a significant side, **frontal** or rear impact, piston ***1*** instantly retracts the seat belt buckle, flattening it against the body and thus increasing its effectiveness.

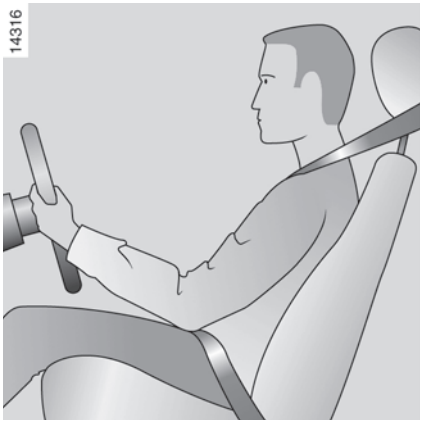
Force limiter

Above a certain level of impact force, this mechanism is used to limit the force of the belt against the body so that it is at an acceptable level.

– Have the entire restraint system checked following an accident.

– No operation whatsoever is permitted on any part of the system (pretensioners, air bags, computers, wiring) and the system components must not be reused on any other vehicle, even if identical.

- To avoid incorrect triggering of the system which may cause injury, only qualified personnel from an approved dealer may work on the pretensioner and air bag system.
- The electric trigger system may only be tested by a specially trained technician using special equipment.
- When the vehicle is scrapped, contact an approved dealer for disposal of the pretensioner and air bag gas generators.



Air bags for driver and front passenger

An air bag may be provided for both the driver and the front passenger.

Depending on the vehicle, the presence of this equipment is indicated by the word “air bag” on the steering wheel and dashboard (air bag zone ***A***) and a symbol on the lower section of the windscreen.

The passenger air bag protects the front passenger(s) (according to whether there is a conventional seat or a bench seat in the front).

Each air bag system consists of:

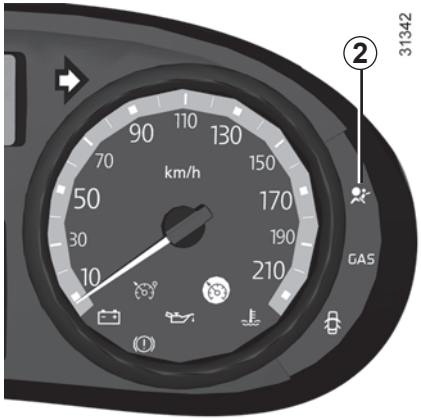
– an air bag and gas generator fitted on the steering wheel for the driver and in the dashboard for the front passenger;

– a shared electronic unit which includes the impact detector and a monitoring system which controls the ignition module for the gas generator;

– a single warning light on the instrument panel.

The air bag system uses pyrotechnic principles. This explains why, when the air bag inflates, it will generate heat, produce smoke (this does not mean that a fire is about to start) and make a noise upon detonation. In a situation where an air bag is required, it will inflate immediately and this may cause some minor, superficial grazing to the skin or other problems.

METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (3/4)



Operation

This system is only operational when the ignition is switched on.

In a severe **frontal** impact, the air bags inflate rapidly, cushioning the impact of the driver's head and chest against the steering wheel and of the front passenger against the dashboard. The air bags then deflate immediately so that the passengers are not in any way hindered from leaving the vehicle.

Operating faults

Warning light ***2*** will light up on the instrument panel when the ignition is switched on and then go out after a few seconds.

If it does not light up when the ignition is switched on, or comes on when the engine is running, there is a fault in the system.

Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible. Your protection will be reduced until this fault is rectified.

METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (4/4)

All of the warnings below are given so that the air bag is not obstructed in any way when it is inflated and also to prevent the risk of serious injuries caused by items which may be dislodged when the air bag inflates.

Warnings concerning the driver's air bag

– Do not modify the steering wheel or the steering wheel boss.

– Do not cover the steering wheel boss under any circumstances.

– Do not attach any objects (badge, logo, clock, telephone holder, etc.) to the steering wheel boss.

– The steering wheel must not be removed (except by qualified personnel from our Network).

– When driving, do not sit too close to the steering wheel. Sit with your arms slightly bent (see the information on "Adjusting your driving position" in Section 1). This will allow sufficient space for the air bag to deploy correctly and be fully effective.

Warnings concerning the passenger air bag

– Do not attach or glue any objects (badge, logo, clock, telephone holder, etc.) to the dashboard on or near the air bag.

– Do not place anything between the dashboard and the passenger (pet, umbrella, walking stick, parcels, etc.).

– The passenger must not put his or her feet on the dashboard or seat as there is a risk that serious injuries may occur. In general, parts of the body should be kept away from the dashboard (knees, hands, head, etc.).

– The devices in addition to the front passenger seat belt should be reactivated as soon as a child seat is removed, to ensure the protection of the passenger in the event of an impact.

A REAR-FACING CHILD SEAT MUST NOT BE FITTED TO THE FRONT PASSENGER SEAT UNLESS THE ADDITIONAL RESTRAINT SYSTEMS, I.E. THE PASSENGER AIR BAG, ARE DEACTIVATED.

(refer to the information on "Child safety: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag" in Section 1)

SIDE PROTECTION DEVICES

Side air bags

They can be fitted to the front seats. They are triggered at the side of the seats (door side) to protect the occupants in the event of a severe side impact. A marking on the side of the seat draws your attention to this.

Curtain air bags

These are air bags fitted to each upper side of the vehicle. They deploy along the front and side windows to protect passengers from severe side impacts.

A marking on the windscreen and/or side of the seat reminds you of the presence of additional devices (air bags, pretensioners, etc.) in the passenger compartment.

The slits on the seatbacks (door side) correspond to the area of air bag operation: Never place any objects here.

Warnings concerning the side air bag

– **Fitting seat covers:** seats equipped with an air bag require covers specifically designed for your vehicle. Contact an approved dealer to find out if such covers are available from our Network. The use of any covers other than those designed for your vehicle (including those designed for another vehicle) may affect the operation of the air bags and reduce your protection.

– Do not place any accessories, objects, or even pets, between the seatback, the door and the internal fittings. Do not cover the seatback with objects such as clothes or accessories. This may prevent the air bag from operating correctly or cause injury when the air bag is deployed.

– No work or modification whatsoever may be carried out on the seat or internal fittings, except by qualified personnel from our Network.

ADDITIONAL METHODS OF RESTRAINT

All of the warnings below are given so that the air bag is not obstructed in any way when it is inflated and also to prevent the risk of serious injuries caused by items which may be dislodged when the air bag inflates.

The air bag is designed to complement the action of the seat belt. Both the air bags and seat belts are integral parts of the same protection system. It is therefore essential to wear seat belts at all times. If seat belts are not worn, the occupants are exposed to the risk of serious injury in the event of an accident. It may also increase the risk of minor superficial injuries occurring when the air bag is deployed, although such minor injuries are always possible with air bags.

If the vehicle should overturn or suffer a rear impact, however severe, the pretensioners and air bags are not always triggered. Shocks to the underbody of the vehicle, e.g. from pavements, potholes or stones, can all trigger these systems.

– No work or modification **whatsoever** may be carried out on any part of the air bag system (air bags, pretensioners, computer, wiring harness, etc.), except by qualified personnel from an approved dealer.

– To ensure that the system is in good working order and to avoid accidental triggering of the system which may cause injury, only qualified Network personnel may work on the air bag system.

– As a safety precaution, have the air bag system checked if your vehicle has been involved in an accident, or is stolen or broken into.

– When selling or lending the vehicle, inform the user of these points and hand over this driver's handbook with the vehicle.

– When scrapping your vehicle, contact your approved dealer for disposal of the gas generator(s).

METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO REAR SEAT BELTS

Depending on the vehicle, they are composed of:

– pretensioners integrated into the inertia reel,

– force limiters.

These systems are designed to act independently or together when the vehicle is subjected to a frontal impact.

There are two possibilities, depending on the force of the impact:

– protection is provided by the seat belt only;

– the pretensioner is triggered to rectify seat belt slack.

Rear side seat belt pretensioners

The system is operational a few seconds after the ignition has been switched on.

If the vehicle is subjected to a severe **frontal, side or rear** impact, a device retracts the seat belt and pulls it against the body, thereby increasing its effectiveness.

– Have the entire restraint system checked following an accident.

– No operation whatsoever is permitted on any part of the system (pretensioners, air bags, computers, wiring) and the system components must not be reused on any other vehicle, even if identical.

– To avoid incorrect triggering of the system which may cause injury, only qualified personnel from an approved dealer may work on the pretensioner and air bag system.

– The electric trigger system may only be tested by a specially trained technician using special equipment.

– When the vehicle is scrapped, contact an approved dealer for disposal of the pretensioner and air bag gas generators.

Force limiter

Above a certain level of impact force, this mechanism is used to limit the force of the belt against the body so that it is at an acceptable level.

CHILD SAFETY: General information (1/2)

Carrying children

Children, and adults, must be correctly seated and strapped in for all journeys. The children being carried in your vehicle are your responsibility.

A child is not a miniature adult. Children are at risk of specific injuries as their muscles and bones have not yet finished growing. The seat belt alone would not provide suitable protection. Use an approved child seat and ensure you use it correctly.

To prevent the doors being opened, use the “Child safety” device (refer to the information on “Opening and closing the doors” in Section 1).

A collision at 30 mph (50 km/h) is the same as falling a distance of 10 metres.
Transporting a child without a restraint is the equivalent of allowing him or her to play on a fourth-floor balcony without railings.
Never travel with a child held in your arms. In the event of an accident, you will not be able to keep hold of the child, even if you yourself are wearing a seat belt.
If your vehicle has been involved in a road accident, replace the child seat and have the seat belts and ISOFIX anchorage points checked.

Driver’s responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle

Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time.

They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors.

Also, in hot and/or sunny weather, please remember that the temperature inside the passenger compartment increases very quickly.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.

CHILD SAFETY: General information (2/2)

Using a child seat

The level of protection offered by the child seat depends on its ability to restrain your child and on its installation. Incorrect installation compromises the protection it offers the child in the event of harsh braking or an impact.

Before purchasing a child seat, check that it complies with the regulations for the country you are in and that it can be fitted in your vehicle. Consult an approved dealer to find out which seats are recommended for your vehicle.

Before fitting a child seat, read the manual and respect its instructions. If you experience any difficulties during installation, contact the manufacturer of the equipment. Keep the instructions with the seat.

Set a good example by always fastening your seat belt and teaching your child:
– to strap themselves in correctly;
– to always get in and out of the car at the kerb, away from busy traffic.

Do not use a second-hand child seat or one without an instruction manual.

Check that there are no objects in the vicinity of the child seat which could impede its operation.

Never leave a child unattended in the vehicle.

Check that your child is always strapped in and that the belt or safety harness used is correctly set and adjusted. Avoid wearing bulky clothing which could cause the belts to slacken.

Never let your child put their head or arms out of the window.

Check that the child is in the correct position for the entire journey, especially if asleep.

CHILD SAFETY: Choosing a child seat

Rear-facing child seats
A baby's head is, proportionally, heavier than that of an adult and its neck is very fragile. Transport the child in this position as long as possible (until the age of 2 at the very least). It supports both the head and the neck.
Choose a bucket type seat for best side protection and change it as soon as the child's head is higher than the shell.

Forward-facing child seats
The child's head and abdomen need to be protected as a priority. A forward-facing child seat which is firmly attached to the vehicle will reduce the risk of impact to the head. Ensure your child travels in a forward-facing seat with a harness or buckle for as long as their size permits. Choose a bucket type seat for optimum side protection.w

Booster cushions
From 15 kg or 4 years, the child can travel using a booster seat, which will enable the seat belt to be adapted to suit his size and shape. The booster seat cushion must be fitted with guides to position the seat belt on the child's thighs rather than the stomach. It is recommended that you use a seat-back which can be adjusted in terms of height to position the seat belt in the centre of the shoulder. It must never rest on the neck or on the arm.
Choose a bucket type seat for optimum side protection.

CHILD SAFETY: Choosing a child seat mounting

There are two ways of attaching child seats: using the seat belt or using the ISOFIX system.

Attachment via the seat belt

The seat belt must be adjusted to ensure that it is effective in the event of harsh braking or an impact.

Ensure that the strap paths indicated by the child seat manufacturer are respected.

Always check that the seat belt is correctly fastened by pulling it up, then pulling it out fully whilst pressing on the child seat.

Check that the seat is correctly held by moving it from side to side and back to front: the seat should remain firmly fixed.

Check that the child seat has not been installed at an angle and that it is not resting against a window.

Do not use the child seat if it may unfasten the seat belt restraining it: the base of the seat must not rest on the buckle and/or catch of the seat belt.

The seat belt must never be twisted or the tension relieved. Never pass the shoulder strap under the arm or behind the back.

Check that the seat belt has not been damaged by sharp edges.

If the seat belt does not operate normally, it will not protect the child. Consult an approved dealer. Do not use this seat until the seat belt has been repaired.

No modifications may be made to the component parts of the originally fitted restraint system: seat belts, ISOFIX and seats as well as their fittings.

Attachment using the ISOFIX **system**

Authorised ISOFIX child seats are approved in accordance with regulation ECE-R44 in one of the three following scenarios:

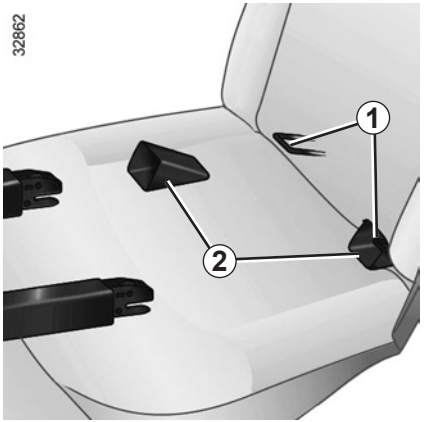
– ISOFIX universal 3-point forward-facing seat
– ISOFIX semi-universal 2-point seat
– specific

For the latter two, check that your child seat can be installed by consulting the list of compatible vehicles.

Attach the child seat with the ISOFIX locks, if these are provided. The ISOFIX system allows quick, easy, safe fitting.

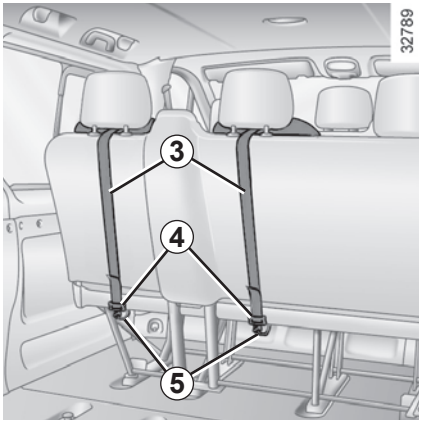
The ISOFIX system consists of 2 rings and, in some cases, a third ring.

Before using an ISOFIX child seat that you purchased for another vehicle, check that its installation is authorised. Consult the list of vehicles which can be fitted with the seat from the equipment manufacturer.



The two rings ***1*** are located between the seatback and the seat squab.

To ensure your child seat can be easily fitted and locked on rings ***1***, use access guides ***2*** on the child seat.



Front-facing seat mounting ring for rear seats

The 3rd ring is used to attach the upper belt on some child seats.

– Place the headrest in the top position or remove it;

– pass belt ***3*** (supplied with the seat) between the two rear headrest rods;

– the hook ***4*** **must** be fitted to the ring ***5*** located in the luggage compartment;

– tighten the belt.

The ISOFIX anchorage points have been exclusively designed for child seats with the ISOFIX system. Never fit a different type of child seat, seat belt or other objects to these anchorage points.

Check that nothing is obstructing the anchorage points.

If your vehicle has been involved in a road accident, have the ISOFIX fittings checked and replace your child seat.

Fitting child seats

Some seats are not suitable for fitting child seats. The diagrams on the following pages show you how to attach a child seat.

The types of child seats indicated may not be available. Before using a different child seat, check with the manufacturer that it can be fitted.

Fit the child seat in a rear seat wherever possible.

Check that when installing the child seat in the vehicle it is not at risk of coming loose from its base.

If you have to remove the headrest, check that it is correctly stored so that it does not come loose under harsh braking or impact.

Always attach the child seat to the vehicle even if it is not in use so that it does not come loose under harsh braking or impact.

In the front seat

The laws concerning children travelling in the front passenger seat differ in every country. Consult the legislation in force and follow the indications on the diagrams on the following pages.

Before fitting a child seat in this seat (if authorised):

– lower the seat belt as far as possible;
– move the seat as far back as possible;
– gently tilt the seatback away from vertical (approximately 25°);
– on equipped vehicles, raise the seat base as far as possible.

Do not change these settings after the child seat is installed.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before installing a rear-facing child seat in this seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (refer to “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation” in Section 1).

Child safety

A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

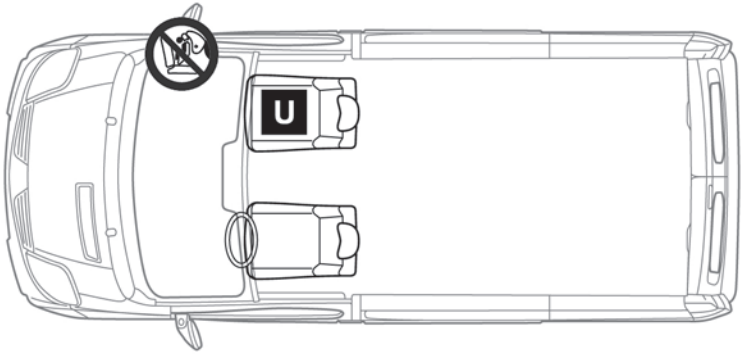
Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

For the safety of the child in the forward-facing seat, do not move the seat in front back past the middle of the runner, do not tilt the seatback too far (maximum of 25°) and raise the seat as much as possible.

Check that the forward-facing child seat is resting against the back of the vehicle seat and that the headrest of the vehicle is not obstructing its use.

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (2/24)

2-seater van



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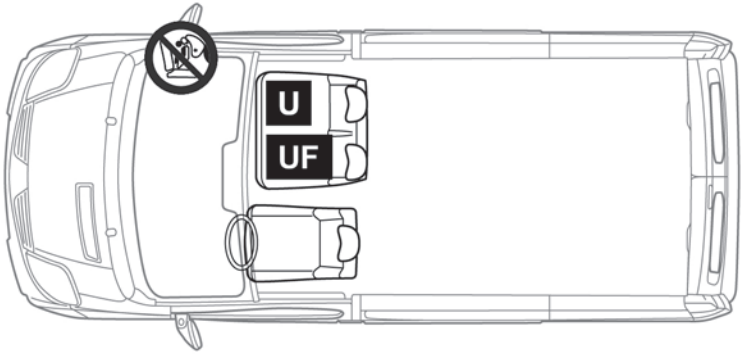
3-seater van



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Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.

Child seat attached using the belt

U Seat which allows a seat with "Universal" approval to be fitted using a seat belt;

UF Seat which **only** allows a **forward-facing seat** with "Universal" approval to be attached with a seat belt.

Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the air bag has been deactivated (refer to the information on "Deactivating the front passenger air bag" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (3/24)

The table below summarises the information already shown on the diagram on the previous page, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

Two or three-seater van versions				
Type of child seat	**Weight of the child**	**Front passenger seat(s) (2)**		
		With single passenger seat	**With two-seater bench seat**	
			Centre seat	**Side seat**
Shell seat/rear-facing seat Groups 0, 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	U	X	U
Forward-facing seat (1) Group 1	9 to 18 kg	U	UF	U
Booster seat (1) Groups 2 and 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg	U	UF	U

X Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.
U Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
UF Seat which only allows a forward-facing seat with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
(1) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the headrest, or remove it if necessary.

(2) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation” in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (4/24)

The table below summarises the information already shown on the diagram on the following pages, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

5-seater Combi version						
Type of child seat	**Weight of the child**	**Size of ISOFIX seat**	**Front passenger seat (1)**	**Rear seat, driver's side**	**Rear seat, sliding door side**	**Rear centre seat**
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Group 0	< 10 kg	F	X	U (3)	U (3)	U - IL (3)
		G		U - IL (3)		
Rear-facing shell seat Groups 0 and 0+	< 13 kg	E	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	U - IL (4)
Rear-facing seat Groups 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C, D	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	U - IL (4)
Forward-facing seat Group 1	9 to 18 kg	A, B, B1	X	U - IUF - IL (5)	U (5)	U - IUF - IL (5)
Booster seat Groups 2 and 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg		X	U (5)	U (5)	U (5)

(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on "Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (5/24)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.
U = Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
UD = Seat which only allows a rear-facing standardised “Universal” seat to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows an approved “Universal”/“semi-universal” or “vehicle specific” child seat to be attached using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

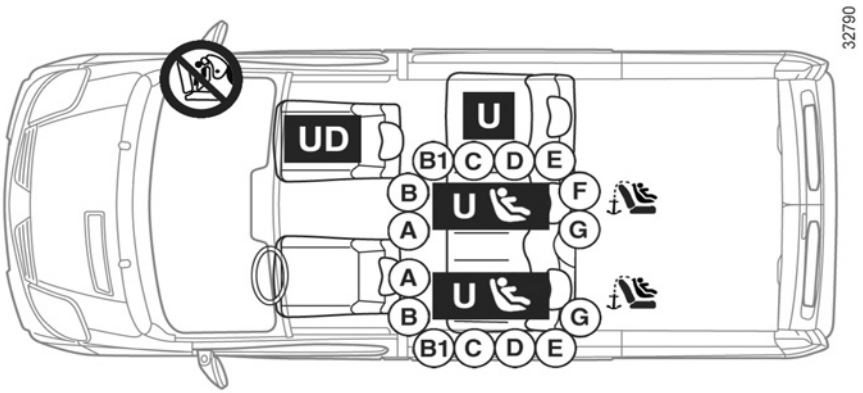
(2) Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: raise the seat to the maximum and position it as far back as possible, tilting the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).

(3) A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

(4) Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

(5) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

5-seater combi



Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation” in Section 1).

Child seat attached using the belt

U Seat which allows a seat with “Universal” approval to be fitted using a seat belt;

UD Seat which **only** allows a **rear-facing seat** with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX mounting

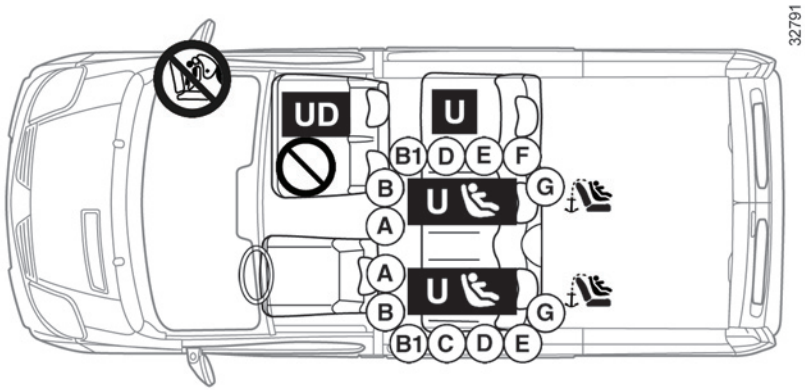
Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.

The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be fitted. The anchorage points are located in the luggage compartment and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:
- A, B and B1: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- C: rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- D and E: shell seat or rear-facing seats in group 0 or 0+ (less than 13 kg);
- F and G: carrycots in group 0 (less than 10 kg).

Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

6-seater combi



Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation” in Section 1).

Child seat attached using the belt

U Seat which allows a seat with “Universal” approval to be fitted using a seat belt;

UD Seat which **only** allows a **rear-facing seat** with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt.

Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX mounting

Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.

The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be fitted. The anchorage points are located in the luggage compartment and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:
– A, B and B1: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
– C: rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
– D and E: shell seat or rear-facing seats in group 0 or 0+ (less than 13 kg);
– F and G: carrycots in group 0 (less than 10 kg).

Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (8/24)

The table below summarises the information already shown on the diagram on the previous page, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

6-seater Combi version							
Type of child seat	**Weight of the child**	**Size of ISOFIX seat**	**Front seat**		**Rear seat**		
			centre passenger	**side passenger (1)**	**driver's side**	**sliding door side**	**centre**
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Group 0	< 10 kg	F	X	X	U (3)	U (3)	U - IL (3)
		G			U - IL (3)		
Rear-facing shell seat Groups 0 and 0+	< 13 kg	E	X	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	U - IL (4)
Rear-facing seat Groups 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C	X	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	U (4)
		D					U - IL (4)
Forward-facing seat Group 1	9 to 18 kg	A, B, B1	X	X	U - IUF - IL (5)	U (5)	U - IUF - IL (5)
Booster seat Groups 2 and 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg		X	X	U (5)	U (5)	U (5)

(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on "Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (9/24)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.
U = Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
UD = Seat which only allows a rear-facing standardised “Universal” seat to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows an approved “Universal”/“semi-universal” or “vehicle specific” child seat to be attached using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

(2) Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: raise the seat to the maximum and position it as far back as possible, tilting the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).

(3) A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

(4) Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

(5) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (10/24)

The table below summarises the information already shown on the diagram on the following pages, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

4-seater Bus version					
Type of child seat	**Weight of the child**	**Size of ISOFIX seat**	**Front passenger seat (1)**	**Rear seat**	
				2nd row driver's side	**2nd row centre**
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Group 0	< 10 kg	F	X	U (3)	U - IL (3)
		G		U - IL (3)	
Rear-facing shell seat Groups 0 and 0+	< 13 kg	E	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U - IL (4)
Rear-facing seat Groups 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C, D	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U - IL (4)
Forward-facing seat Group 1	9 to 18 kg	A, B, B1	X	U - IUF - IL (5)	U - IUF - IL (5)
Booster seat Groups 2 and 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg		X	U (5)	U (5)

(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on "Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (11/24)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.
U = Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
UD = Seat which only allows a rear-facing standardised “Universal” seat to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows an approved “Universal”/“semi-universal” or “vehicle specific” child seat to be attached using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

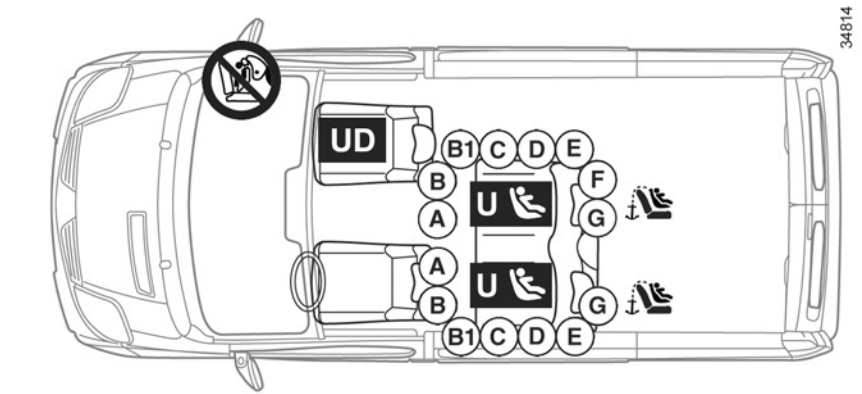
(2) Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: raise the seat to the maximum and position it as far back as possible, tilting the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).

(3) A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

(4) Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

(5) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

4-seater Bus



Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation” in Section 1).

Child seat attached using the belt

U Seat which allows a seat with “Universal” approval to be fitted using a seat belt;

UD Seat which **only** allows a **rear-facing seat** with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt.

Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX mounting

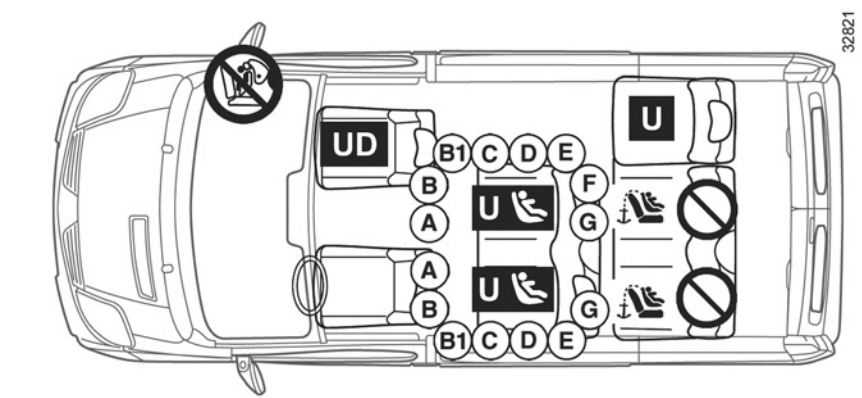
Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.

The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be fitted. The anchorage points are located in the luggage compartment and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:
- A, B and B1: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- C: rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- D and E: shell seat or rear-facing seats in group 0 or 0+ (less than 13 kg);
- F and G: carrycots in group 0 (less than 10 kg).

Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

7-seater Bus



Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation” in Section 1).

Child seat attached using the belt

U Seat which allows a seat with “Universal” approval to be fitted using a seat belt;

UD Seat which **only** allows a **rear-facing seat** with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt.

Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX mounting

Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.

The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be fitted. The anchorage points are located in the luggage compartment and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:
– A, B and B1: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
– C: rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
– D and E: shell seat or rear-facing seats in group 0 or 0+ (less than 13 kg);
– F and G: carrycots in group 0 (less than 10 kg).

Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (14/24)

The table below summarises the information already shown on the diagram on the previous page, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

7-seater Bus version								
				Rear seat				
Type of child seat	**Weight of the child**	**Size of ISOFIX seat**	**Front passenger seat (1)**	**2nd row driver's side**	**2nd row centre**	**3rd row sliding door side**	**3rd row centre**	**3rd row driver's side**
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Group 0	< 10 kg	F	X	U (3)	U - IL (3)	X	X	X
		G		U - IL (3)				
Rear-facing shell seat Groups 0 and 0+	< 13 kg	E	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U - IL (4)	U	X	X
Rear-facing seat Groups 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C, D	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U - IL (4)	U	X	X
Forward-facing seat Group 1	9 to 18 kg	A, B, B1	X	U - IUF - IL (5)	U - IUF - IL (5)	U (5)	X	X
Booster seat Groups 2 and 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg		X	U (5)	U (5)	U (5)	X	X

(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on "Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (15/24)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.
U = Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
UD = Seat which only allows a rear-facing standardised “Universal” seat to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows an approved “Universal”/“semi-universal” or “vehicle specific” child seat to be attached using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

(2) Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: raise the seat to the maximum and position it as far back as possible, tilting the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).

(3) A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

(4) Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

(5) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (16/24)

The table below summarises the information already shown on the diagram on the following pages, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

8-seater Bus version									
Type of child seat	Weight of the child	Size of ISOFIX seat	Front seat		Rear seat				
			centre passenger	side passenger (1)	2nd row driver's side	2nd row centre	3rd row sliding door side	3rd row centre	3rd row driver's side
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Group 0	< 10 kg	F	X	X	U (3)	U - IL (3)	X	X	X
		G			U - IL (3)				
Rear-facing shell seat Groups 0 and 0+	< 13 kg	E	X	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U - IL (4)	U	X	X
Rear-facing seat Groups 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C	X	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	U	X	X
		D				U - IL (4)			
Forward-facing seat Group 1	9 to 18 kg	A, B, B1	X	X	U - IUF - IL (5)	U - IUF - IL (5)	U (5)	X	X
Booster seat Groups 2 and 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg		X	X	U (5)	U (5)	U (5)	X	X

(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on "Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (17/24)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.
U = Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
UD = Seat which only allows a rear-facing standardised “Universal” seat to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows an approved “Universal”/“semi-universal” or “vehicle specific” child seat to be attached using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

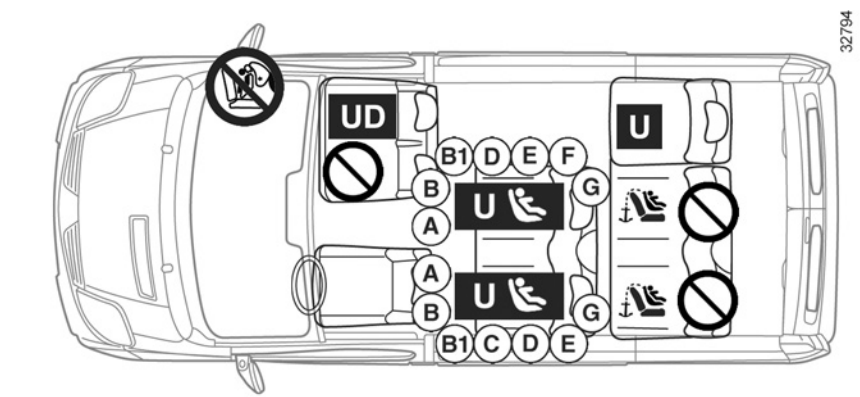
(2) Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: raise the seat to the maximum and position it as far back as possible, tilting the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).

(3) A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

(4) Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

(5) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

8-seater bus



Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation” in Section 1).

Child seat attached using the belt

U Seat which allows a seat with “Universal” approval to be fitted using a seat belt;

UD Seat which **only** allows a **rear-facing seat** with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt.

Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX mounting

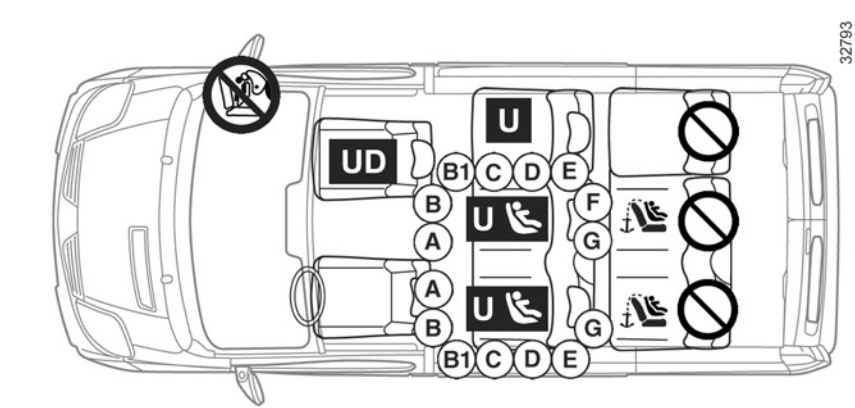
Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.

The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be fitted. The anchorage points are located in the luggage compartment and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:
- A, B and B1: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- C: rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- D and E: shell seat or rear-facing seats in group 0 or 0+ (less than 13 kg);
- F and G: carrycots in group 0 (less than 10 kg).

Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

8-seater combi/bus



Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation” in Section 1).

Child seat attached using the belt

U Seat which allows a seat with “Universal” approval to be fitted using a seat belt;

UD Seat which **only** allows a **rear-facing seat** with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt.

Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX mounting

Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.

The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be fitted. The anchorage points are located in the luggage compartment and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:
– A, B and B1: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
– C: rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
– D and E: shell seat or rear-facing seats in group 0 or 0+ (less than 13 kg);
– F and G: carrycots in group 0 (less than 10 kg).

Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (20/24)

The table below summarises the information already shown on the diagram on the previous page, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

8-seater Bus/Combi version							
				Rear seat			
Type of child seat	**Weight of the child**	**Size of ISOFIX seat**	**Front passenger seat (1)**	**2nd row driver's side**	**2nd row sliding door side**	**2nd row centre**	**3rd row**
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Group 0	< 10 kg	F	X	U (3)	U (3)	U - IL (3)	X
		G		U - IL (3)			
Rear-facing shell seat Groups 0 and 0+	< 13 kg	E	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	U - IL (4)	X
Rear-facing seat Groups 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C, D	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	U - IL (4)	X
Forward-facing seat Group 1	9 to 18 kg	A, B, B1	X	U - IUF - IL (5)	U (5)	U - IUF - IL (5)	X
Booster seat Groups 2 and 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg		X	U (5)	U (5)	U (5)	X

(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on "Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (21/24)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.
U = Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
UD = Seat which only allows a rear-facing standardised “Universal” seat to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows an approved “Universal”/“semi-universal” or “vehicle specific” child seat to be attached using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

(2) Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: raise the seat to the maximum and position it as far back as possible, tilting the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).

(3) A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

(4) Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

(5) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (22/24)

The table below summarises the information already shown on the diagram on the following pages, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

9-seater Bus/Combi version								
			Front seat		Rear seat			
Type of child seat	**Weight of the child**	**Size of ISOFIX seat**	**centre passenger**	**side passenger (1)**	**2nd row driver's side**	**2nd row centre**	**2nd row sliding door side**	**3rd row**
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Group 0	< 10 kg	F	X	X	U (3)	U - IL (3)	U (3)	X
		G			U - IL (3)			
Rear-facing shell seat Groups 0 and 0+	< 13 kg	E	X	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	X
Rear-facing seat Groups 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C	X	UD (2)	U - IL (4)	U (4)	U (4)	X
		D				U - IL (4)		
Forward-facing seat Group 1	9 to 18 kg	A, B, B1	X	X	U - IUF - IL (5)	U - IUF - IL (5)	U (5)	X
Booster seat Groups 2 and 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg		X	X	U (5)	U (5)	U (5)	X

(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on "Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (23/24)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.
U = Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
UD = Seat which only allows a rear-facing standardised “Universal” seat to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.
IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows an approved “Universal”/“semi-universal” or “vehicle specific” child seat to be attached using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

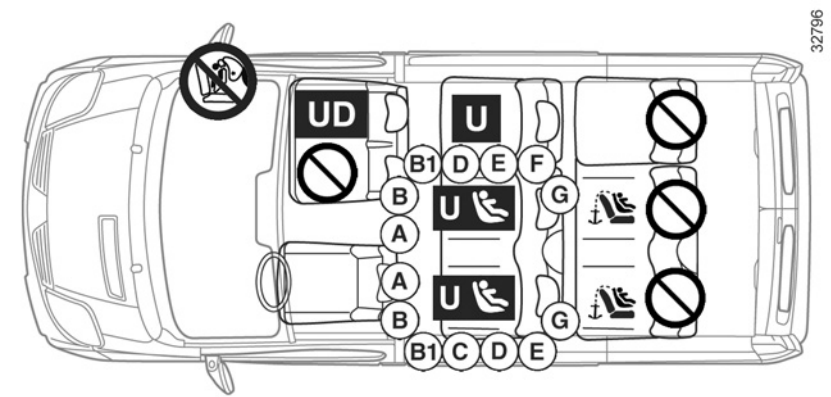
(2) Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: raise the seat to the maximum and position it as far back as possible, tilting the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).

(3) A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

(4) Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

(5) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

9-seater combi/bus



Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the air bag has been deactivated (refer to the information on “Deactivating the front passenger air bag” in Section 1).

Child seat attached using the belt

U Seat which allows a seat with “Universal” approval to be fitted using a seat belt;

UD Seat which **only** allows a **rear-facing seat** with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt.

Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX mounting

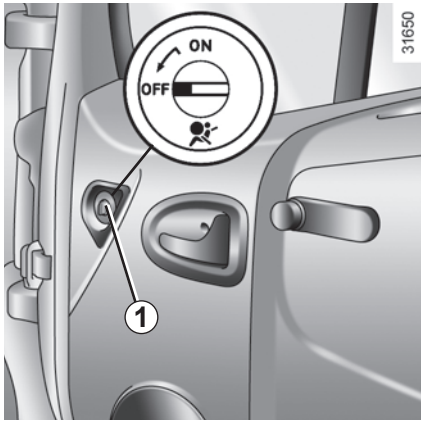
Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.

The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be fitted. The anchorage points are located in the luggage compartment and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:
- A, B and B1: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- C: rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- D and E: shell seat or rear-facing seats in group 0 or 0+ (less than 13 kg);
- F and G: carrycots in group 0 (less than 10 kg).

Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

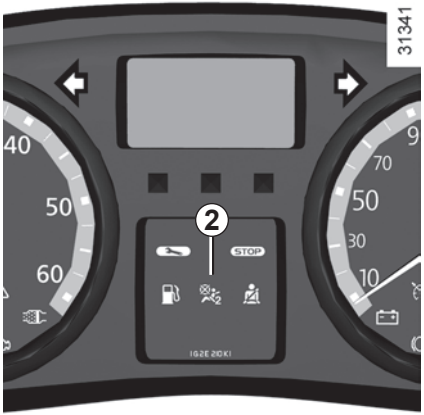
CHILD SAFETY: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag (1/3)



Deactivating the front passenger air bags

(on equipped vehicles)

In order to be able to install a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat you **must** deactivate the front passenger seat belt additional restraint systems.



To deactivate the air bags: with the vehicle stopped and the ignition off push and turn the lock ***1*** to the **OFF** position.

With the ignition on, it is **essential** to check that warning light ***2***, , is lit on the instrument panel.

This warning light remains continuously lit to let you know that you can fit a child seat.

DANGER

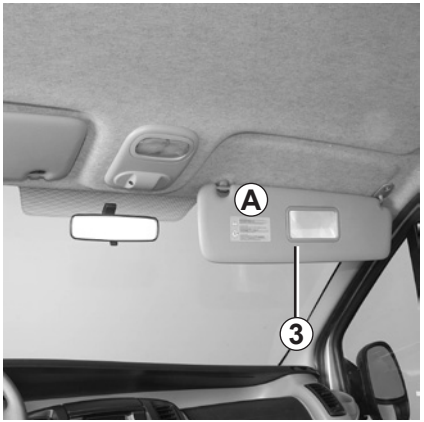
Since operation of the front passenger air bag is not compatible with the position of a rear-facing child seat, **NEVER** fit a rear-facing child seat on a front passenger seat with an active front air bag. The child may suffer very serious injuries if the air bag is triggered.

The passenger air bag must only be deactivated or activated **with the ignition off**.

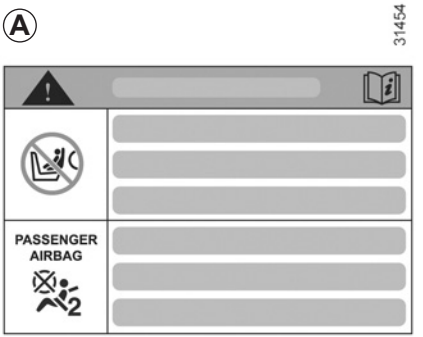
If it is interfered with when the vehicle is being driven, indicator lights and will come on.

Switch the ignition off then on again to reset the air bag in accordance with the lock.

CHILD SAFETY: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag (2/3)



Ⓐ

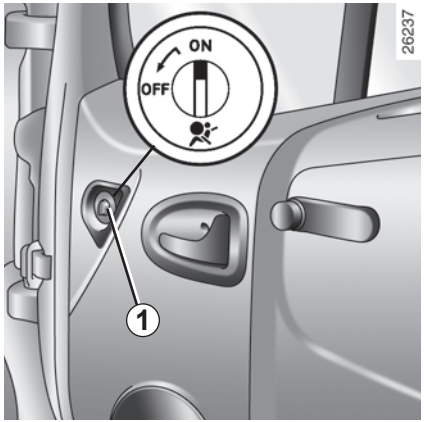


The markings on the dashboard and labels ***A*** on each side of passenger sun blind ***3*** (example: label shown above) remind you of these instructions.

DANGER

Since operation of the front passenger air bag is not compatible with the position of a rear-facing child seat, **NEVER** fit a rear-facing child seat on a front passenger seat with an active front air bag. The child may suffer very serious injuries if the air bag is triggered.

CHILD SAFETY: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag (3/3)

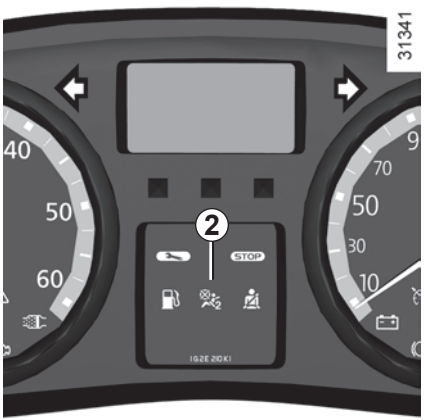


Activating the front passenger air bags

You should reactivate the air bag as soon as you remove the child seat from the front passenger seat to ensure the protection of the front passenger in the event of an impact.

To reactivate the air bags: with the vehicle stationary and the ignition off, push and turn the lock ***1*** to the **ON** position.

With the ignition on, check that warning light **2**, , is off. The front passenger seat belt additional restraint systems are activated.



Operating faults

It is forbidden to fit a rear-facing child seat to the front passenger seat if the air bag activation/deactivation system is faulty.

Allowing any other passenger to sit in that seat is not recommended.

Contact your approved Dealer as soon as possible.

DANGER

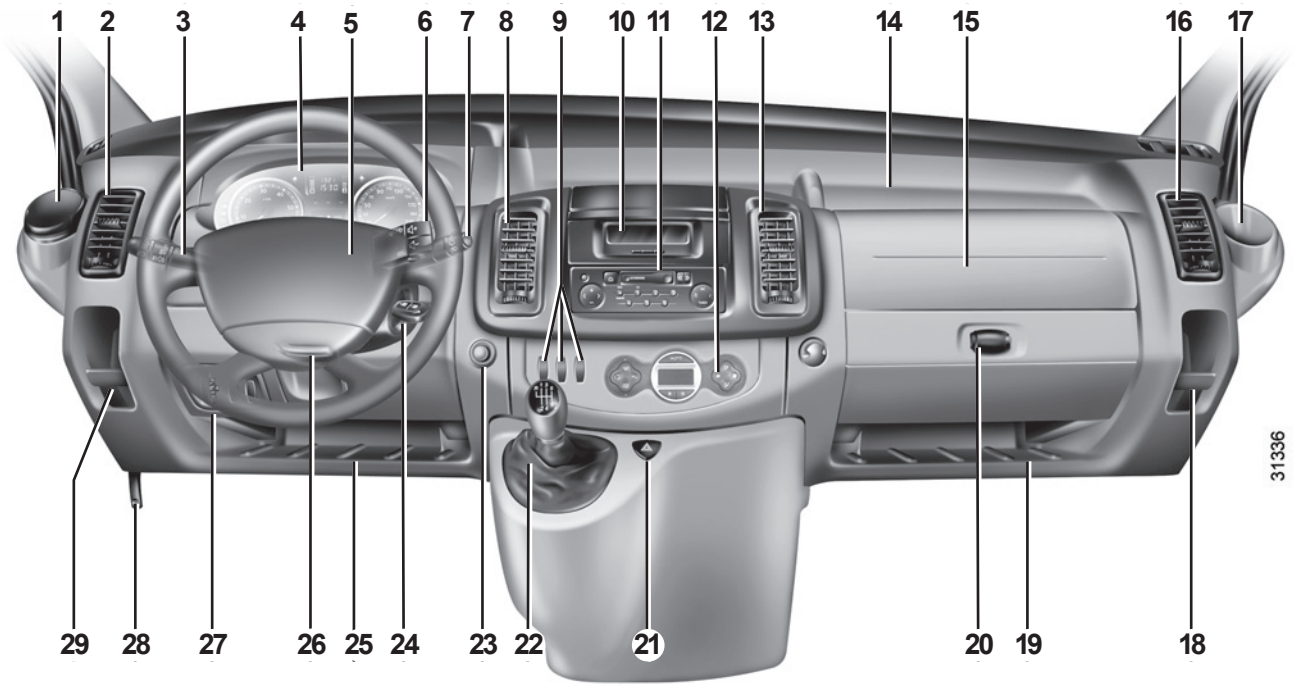
Since operation of the front passenger air bag is not compatible with the position of a rear-facing child seat, **NEVER** fit a rear-facing child seat on a front passenger seat with an active front air bag. The child may suffer very serious injuries if the air bag is triggered.

The passenger air bag must only be deactivated or activated **with the ignition off**.

If it is interfered with when the vehicle is being driven, indicator lights and will come on.

Switch the ignition off then on again to reset the air bag in accordance with the lock.

DRIVING POSITION, LEFT-HAND DRIVE (1/2)



DRIVING POSITION, LEFT-HAND DRIVE (2/2)

The presence of the equipment described below DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE VERSION AND COUNTRY.

1 Location for ashtray or cup-holder.

2 Side air vent.

3 Stalk for:
- direction indicator lights;
- exterior lights;
- front fog lights;
- rear fog lights.

4 Instrument panel.

5 Driver's air bag location, horn, cruise control/speed limiter controls.

6 Radio remote control.

7 Stalk for:
- windscreen and rear screen wiper/washer;
- trip computer and warning system information read-out.

8 Centre air vent.

9 Switches for:
- speed limiter/cruise control;
- central door locking;
- additional rear heating and air conditioning.

10 Storage compartment or navigation system.

11 Location for:
- radio;
- radio display;
- navigation system controls;
- tachograph.

12 Heating and ventilation controls.

13 Centre air vent.

14 Storage compartment.

15 Location for passenger air bag.

16 Side air vent.

17 Location for ashtray or cup-holder.

18 Storage compartment.

19 Storage compartment or CD changer.

20 Glove box.

21 Hazard warning lights switch.

22 Gear lever.

23 Accessories socket or cigar lighter.

24 Ignition switch.

25 Storage compartment.

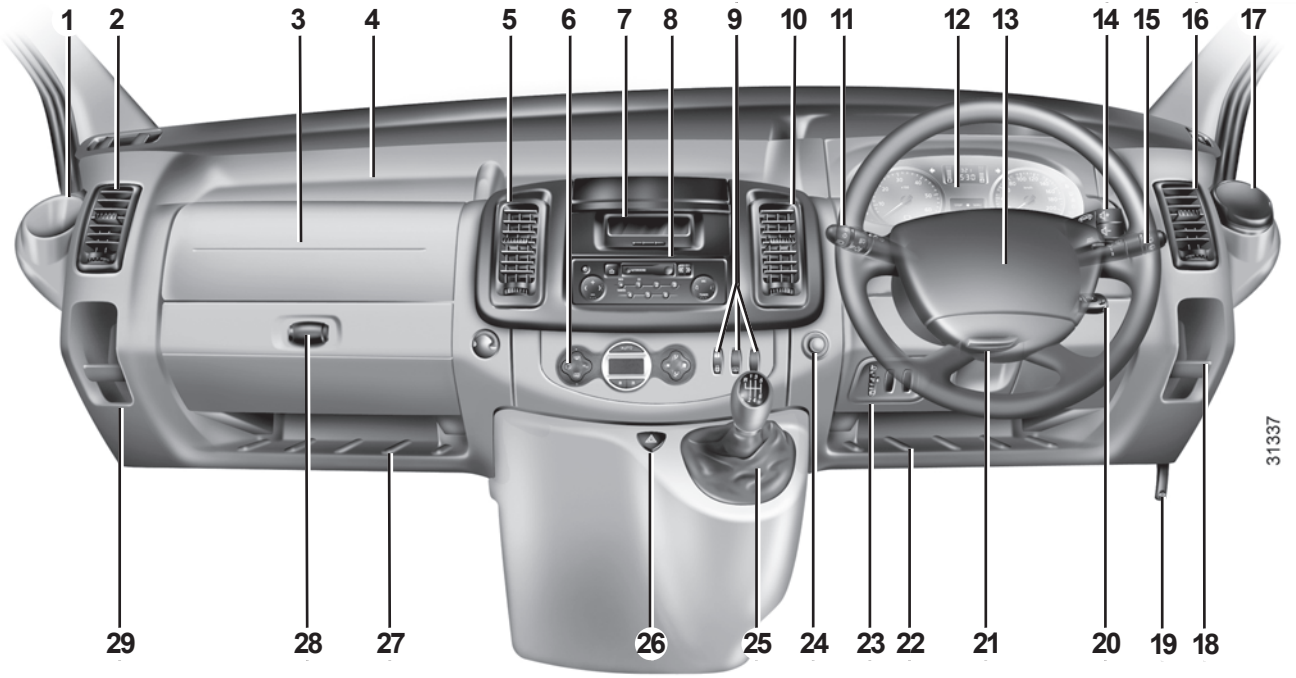
26 Steering wheel rake adjuster.

27 Location for:
- electric beam height adjustment control;
- traction control system control;
- additional heater operating tell-tale.

28 Bonnet release.

29 Storage compartment.

DRIVER'S POSITION, RIGHT-HAND DRIVE (1/2)



DRIVER'S POSITION, RIGHT-HAND DRIVE (2/2)

The presence of the equipment described below DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE VERSION AND COUNTRY.

1 Location for ashtray or cup-holder.

2 Side air vent.

3 Location for passenger air bag.

4 Storage compartment.

5 Centre air vent.

6 Heating and ventilation controls.

7 Location for:
- radio,
- radio display,
- navigation system controls,
- tachograph.

8 Storage compartment or navigation system.

9 Switches for:
- speed limiter/cruise control;
- central door locking;
- additional rear heating and air conditioning.

10 Centre air vent.

11 Stalk for:
- direction indicator lights;
- exterior lights;
- front fog lights;
- rear fog lights.

12 Instrument panel.

13 Driver's air bag location, horn, cruise control/speed limiter controls.

14 Radio remote control.

15 Stalk for:
- windscreen and rear screen wiper/washer;
- trip computer and warning system information read-out.

16 Side air vent.

17 Location for ashtray or cup-holder.

18 Storage compartment.

19 Bonnet release.

20 Ignition switch.

21 Steering wheel rake adjuster.

22 Storage compartment or CD changer.

23 Location for:
- electric beam height adjustment control;
- traction control system control;
- additional heater operating tell-tale.

24 Accessories socket or cigar lighter.

25 Gear lever.

26 Hazard warning lights switch.

27 Storage compartment.

28 Glove box.

29 Storage compartment.

WARNING LIGHTS (1/3)

The presence and operation of the warning lights DEPEND ON THE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.

Instrument panel *A*

The warning light means you should **drive very carefully** to an approved dealer as soon as possible. If you fail to follow this recommendation, you risk damaging your vehicle.

Front fog light tell-tale

Rear fog light tell-tale light

Warning light STOP requires you to stop immediately, for your own safety, as soon as traffic conditions allow. Switch off the engine and do not restart it. Contact an approved Dealer.

If no lights or sounds are apparent, this indicates a fault in the instrument panel. This indicates that it is essential to stop immediately (as soon as traffic conditions allow). Ensure that the vehicle is correctly immobilised and contact an approved Dealer.

Main beam headlight telltale

Dipped beam headlight tell-tale

Indicator light for left-hand direction indicators

Indicator light for right-hand direction indicators

Battery charge warning light

It should go out as soon as the engine starts. If it comes on when you are driving, it indicates that the circuit has discharged. Stop as soon as traffic conditions allow and contact an approved dealer.

Low fuel level warning light

This goes out as soon as the engine starts. If it lights up or remains lit, fill up with fuel as soon as possible.

Particle filter warning light

Refer to the information on the “Special features of diesel vehicles with particle filter” in Section 2.

WARNING LIGHTS (2/3)

The presence and operation of the warning lights DEPEND ON THE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.

Warning light

This comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out after 3 seconds.

If it comes on, possibly accompanied by other warning lights, you should visit an approved dealer as soon as possible.

Depending on the vehicle, this warning light is accompanied by a message on the instrument panel.

Toxic fume filter system warning light

On equipped vehicles, the light comes on when the ignition is switched on then goes out.

– If it lights up continuously accompanied by the indicator light, consult an approved dealer as soon as possible;
– If it flashes, reduce the engine speed until the light stops flashing. Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.

Refer to “Emission control, fuel economy and driving advice” in section 2.

STOP light

This comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out after 3 seconds.

If it comes on, possibly accompanied by other warning lights, stop soon as traffic conditions allow. Contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.

Depending on the vehicle, this warning light is accompanied by a message on the instrument panel.

Coolant temperature warning light

If this remains lit while driving accompanied by the STOP indicator light, it indicates engine overheating. Stop and allow the engine to run at idle speed for a minute or two. The temperature should drop. If not, stop the engine. Let the engine cool down, then check the coolant level. Contact an approved Dealer if necessary.

Handbrake on and brake circuit incident warning light

This comes on when the ignition is switched on. If it comes on during braking or when the vehicle is being driven, accompanied by the STOP indicator light, it means that one of the circuit levels is too low; it may be dangerous to continue driving. Consult an approved dealer.

Anti-lock braking warning light

This light comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out within 3 seconds. If it comes on when you are driving, it indicates a fault in the anti-lock braking system. Braking will then occur normally, without the anti-lock system.

Contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.

WARNING LIGHTS (3/3)

The presence and operation of the warning lights DEPEND ON THE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.

Air bag warning light

This light comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out within 3 seconds. If it comes on, there is a fault in the system. Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.

Front passenger air bag deactivated warning light

Refer to the information on “Child safety: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag” in Section 1.

Electronic Stability Program (ESP) and traction control (ASR) indicator light.

There are several reasons why the light may come on: refer to the information on the “Electronic stability program: ESP” and “traction control system: ASR” in Section 2.

Fuel economy indicator lights

This lights up to advise you to change to a higher gear (up arrow) or lower gear (down arrow).

Cruise control and speed limiter indicator lights

Refer to the information on the “Speed limiter” and “Cruise control” in Section 2.

Door status warning light

If it lights up when the ignition is switched on, it indicates that a door is not properly closed.

Seat belt reminder light

It remains lit when the engine is started, then when the seat belt is not fastened and the vehicle reaches a speed of approximately 6 mph (10 km/h), it flashes and a bleep sounds for approximately 90 seconds.

Oil pressure warning light

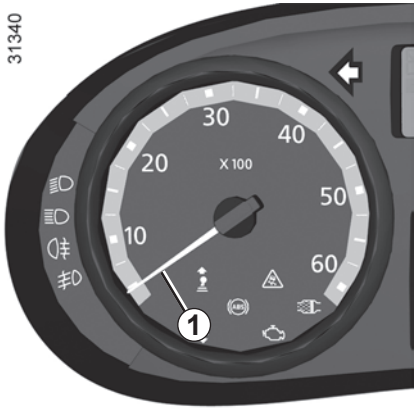
This light comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out within 3 seconds. If it comes on while you are driving, stop at once and switch off the ignition. Check the oil level. If the level is correct, the light has come on for another reason; contact an approved dealer.

Preheating warning light

This should come on when the ignition is switched on. It indicates that the heater plugs are in operation. It goes out after preheating is sufficient and the engine can be started.

Not used

DISPLAYS AND INDICATORS (1/2)

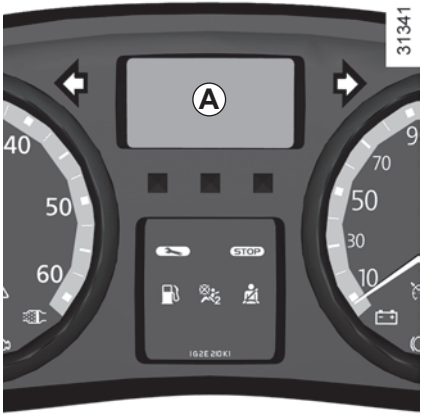


Rev counter *1* (graduations ×100)

Speedometer *2* (mph or km/h)

Overspeed buzzer

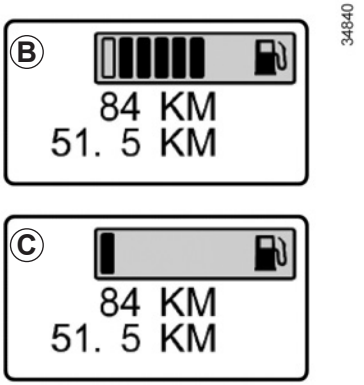
Depending on the vehicle, a buzzer sounds for approximately 10 seconds every 40 seconds, as long as the vehicle is travelling in excess of 72 mph (120 km/h).



Multifunction display *A*

Coolant temperature indicator

Under normal use, four squares are lit. The number of squares lit depends on the engine coolant temperature. There is no warning unless the last three squares light up.



Low engine oil level warning

The display informs the driver that the engine oil level is low when the engine is started. This warning lasts for 30 seconds. Refer to the information on the "Engine oil level" in Section 4.

Fuel gauge display

When the tank is full ***B***, all the bars light up except the first on the left on the display.

The number of bars displayed falls to reflect the fuel remaining in the tank.

When the minimum level is reached, the first bar lights up ***C***, alongside the warning light (a fuel pump) on the instrument panel.

Total mileage recorder, clock (except vehicles with chronotachograph) and **trip mileage recorder**. This can be read for approximately 30 seconds after the ignition has been switched on.

OR

Trip computer and warning system

Refer to the information on the "Trip computer" in Section 1.

TRIP COMPUTER: general information (1/2)

Trip computer and warning system *A*

Depending on the vehicle, this includes the following functions:

– distance travelled;

– journey parameters;

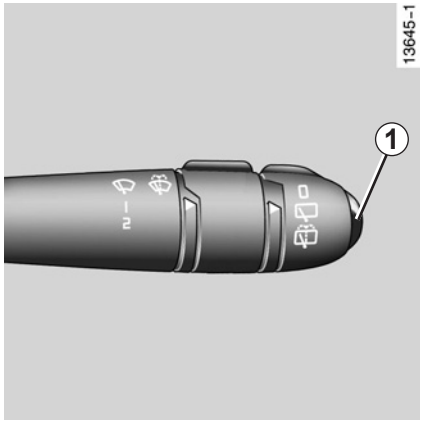
– information messages;

– operating fault messages (associated with the warning light);

– warning messages (associated with the STOP warning light);

– setting the time.

All these functions are described on the following pages.



General reset and trip mileage recorder reset key *1*

Press and hold button ***1*** to reset the trip mileage recorder. The display must be set to “Trip mileage recorder”.

Note: resetting is automatic when the maximum capacity of any of the memories is exceeded.

Selection key *1* on display *A*

Press button ***1*** to repeatedly to scroll through the following information:

a) Total mileage and trip mileage recorder,

b) journey parameters:
- fuel consumed;
- average fuel consumption;
- current fuel consumption;
- estimated range;
- distance travelled;
- average speed;

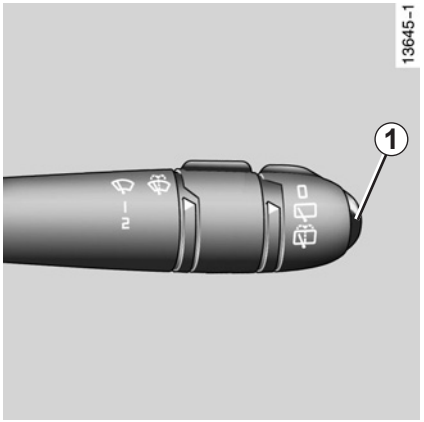
c) mileage before service;

d) cruise control and speed limiter programmed speed;

e) trip log, operating faults and information message readout.

Refer to the tables on the following pages for display examples.

TRIP COMPUTER: general information (2/2)



Resetting the journey parameters (reset button)

With one of the trip parameters selected as the display, press and hold button ***1*** until the display resets.

Interpreting some of the values displayed after resetting

The values showing average fuel consumption, range and average speed will become more stable and reliable the further you travel after pressing the reset button.

For the first few miles after pressing the reset key you will notice that the range increases as you travel. This range takes into account the average fuel consumption since the last time the reset button was pressed. Therefore, the average fuel consumption may decrease when:

– the vehicle stops accelerating;

– the engine reaches its operating temperature (if the engine was cold when the reset key was pressed);

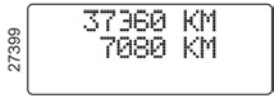
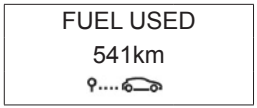
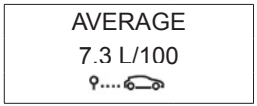
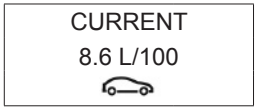
– when driving from an urban area onto the open road.

Automatic resetting of the journey parameters

Resetting occurs automatically when the maximum value of any of the parameters is exceeded.

TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM: journey parameters (1/4)

The display of information shown below DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.

Examples of selections	Interpreting the display selected
 27399	**a) Total mileage and trip mileage recorder.**
	**b) Journey parameters** **Fuel consumed** since the last reset.
	**Average fuel consumption** since the last reset. This value is displayed after driving 400 metres and takes into account the distance travelled and the fuel used since the last time the reset button was pressed.
	**Current fuel consumption** This value is displayed after a speed of approximately 20 mph (30 km/h) is reached.

ON-BOARD COMPUTER: journey parameters (2/4)

The display of information shown below DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.

Examples of selections	Interpreting the display selected
RANGE - - - - KM 	**Estimated range with remaining fuel** This range takes into account the average fuel consumption since the last time the reset button was pressed. The value is displayed after driving 400 metres. Several minutes after the reserve light has come on (refer to the information on the "Instrument panel"), the estimated range will no longer be displayed.
DISTANCE 0.0 KM 	**Distance travelled** since the last reset.
AVERAGE - - -.- KM/H 	**Average speed** since the last reset. The value is displayed after driving 400 metres.

ON-BOARD COMPUTER: journey parameters (3/4)

The display of information shown below DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.

Examples of selections	Interpreting the display selected
SERVICE IN 13770KM	**c) Distance before service** Distance/time remaining until the next service (displayed in miles [or kilometres] and months), then when the service nears, several scenarios are possible: – distance/time less than **1800 miles (3000 km)** or **two months:** depending on the vehicle, the message “service in” is displayed; – distance/time remaining **0 km** or **service date reached**: depending on the vehicle, the message “service soon” is displayed when the selected display is “mileage before service”, accompanied by the symbol and the warning light. The vehicle requires a service as soon as possible.

Note: depending on the vehicle, the mileage before service changes according to the driving style (frequent driving at low speed, door-to-door journeys, extensive use at idle speed, towing a trailer etc.). The distance remaining until the next service can therefore decrease more quickly in some cases than the actual distance travelled.

Resetting the display after the service in accordance with the maintenance schedule.
The mileage before service must only be reset after a service which complies with the recommendations in the maintenance schedule.
If you decide to change the oil more frequently, do not reset this data each time the oil is changed to avoid exceeding the replacement intervals for other parts in the maintenance schedule.
Special features: to reset the mileage before service value, go to the service page (see image above) and press and hold one of the display’s reset buttons for at least 10 seconds until the mileage before service value is displayed continuously. Refer to the previous pages.

ON-BOARD COMPUTER: journey parameters (4/4)

The display of information shown below DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.

Examples of selections	Interpreting the display selected
SPEED LIMITER 70KM/H CRUISE CONTROL 70KM/H	**d) Cruise control/speed limiter programmed speed** (depending on the vehicle). Refer to the information on the “Cruise control/speed limiter” in Section 2.
NO MESSAGE AVAILABLE	**e) On-board log** Successive display: – information messages (automatic lighting, etc.), – operating fault messages (check the injection system, etc).

TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM: information messages

These can help in the vehicle starting phase, or give information about a selection or a driving status.
Examples of information messages are given in the following pages.

Examples of messages	Interpretation of messages
ESP OFF	Indicates that you have deactivated the ASR function.
BATTERY MODE: ECONOMY	Indicates that vehicle accessories have been switched off to preserve the battery.
OIL LEVEL CORRECT	Indicates that the oil level is correct when the ignition is switched on.
AUTO LIGHTS DEACTIVATED	Indicates that the automatic lights function is deactivated.

TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM: operating fault messages

These appear with the warning light and mean that you should drive very carefully to an approved dealer as soon as possible. If you fail to follow this recommendation, you risk damaging your vehicle.

They disappear when the display selection key is pressed or after several seconds and are stored in the computer log. The warning light stays on. Examples of operating fault messages are given in the following pages.

Examples of messages	Interpretation of messages
CHECK ESP	Indicates a fault in the traction control system (refer to the information on “Traction control: ASR” in Section 2).
CHECK FUEL FILTER	Indicates that there is water present in the diesel fuel. Contact an approved Dealer as soon as possible.
CHECK GEARBOX	Indicates that a fault has occurred in the gearbox; contact an approved Dealer as soon as possible.
CHECK AUTO LIGHTS	Indicates an automatic lighting operating fault; contact an approved Dealer.

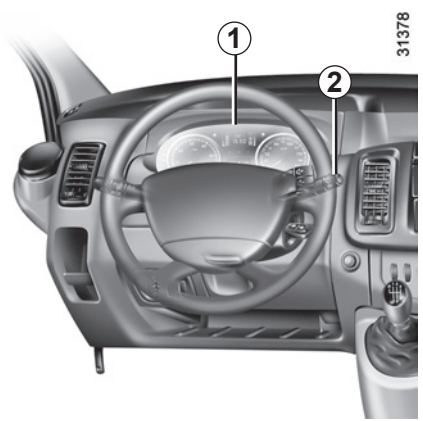
TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM: warning message

These appear with the STOP warning light and require you to stop immediately, for your own safety, as soon as traffic conditions allow. Stop your engine and do not restart it. Contact an approved Dealer.

Examples of warning messages are given in the following pages. **Note:** the messages appear on the display either individually or alternately (when there are several messages to be displayed), and may be accompanied by a warning light and/or a beep.

Examples of messages	Interpretation of messages
INJECTION FAULT	Indicates that the vehicle has a serious engine fault.
ENGINE OVERHEATING	Indicates that the engine is overheating.
GEARBOX OVERHEATING	Indicates that the gearbox is overheating.

CLOCK AND EXTERIOR TEMPERATURE (1/2)



With the ignition on, the time and, depending on the vehicle, the exterior temperature, are displayed on trip computer and warning system ***1*** or on central display ***3***.

Resetting the clock *1*

Display the “Clock” page on the instrument panel by pressing the button on stalk ***2***.

After 2 seconds, the hours and minutes start flashing.

Press and hold the button to enter the hour setting mode. When only the hours are flashing, press the button briefly to scroll through the hours.

Confirm by pressing and holding the button on stalk ***2***.

When only the minutes are flashing, press button ***2*** briefly to scroll through the minutes.

Confirm by pressing and holding the button on stalk ***2***.

If the power supply is cut (battery disconnected, supply wire cut, etc.), the clock must be reset.

We recommend that you do not adjust these settings while driving.

Vehicles with navigation system and/or tachograph, refer to the handbook provided for the special features of this equipment.

CLOCK AND EXTERIOR TEMPERATURE (2/2)

Resetting the clock *3*

The time and external temperature appear on display ***3***.
With the ignition on, press button:
4 for minutes.
5 for hours.

External temperature indicator

Special note:
When the external temperature is between –3°C and +3°C, the °C characters flash (indicates risk of ice formation).

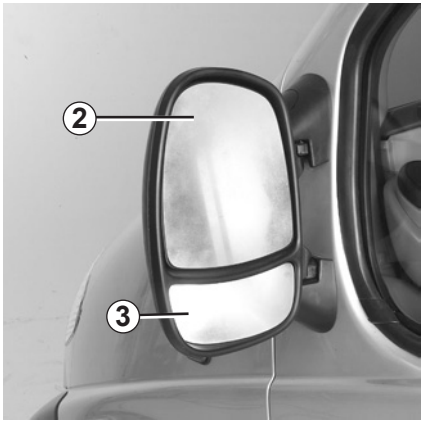
External temperature indicator

As ice formation is related to climatic exposure, local air humidity and temperature, the external temperature alone is not sufficient to detect ice.

Interior rear view mirror

The interior rear view mirror is adjustable. When driving at night, tilt small lever ***1*** to avoid being dazzled by the headlights of the vehicle behind.

For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.

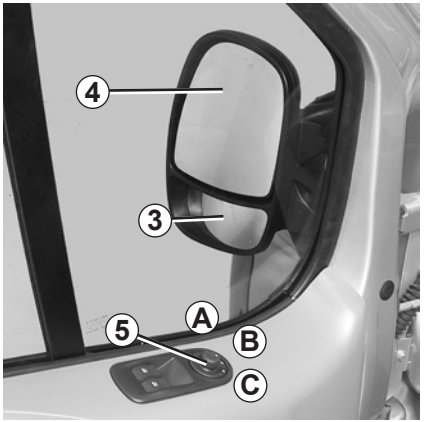


Door mirrors

Push mirror ***2*** to position it.

Mirror ***3*** is fixed.

Mirror ***2*** or ***4*** shows what can normally be seen in an ordinary rear view mirror. Mirror ***3*** can be used, for your safety, to increase rear side visibility: **objects appear much further away than they really are.**



Electrically-adjustable door mirrors

With the ignition on, move button ***5***:

– position ***A*** to adjust the left-hand rear view mirror;

– position ***C*** to adjust the right-hand rear view mirror;

B is the neutral central position.

Mirror ***3*** is fixed.

Heated door mirrors

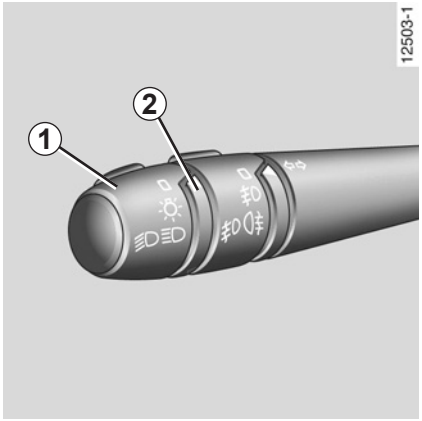
Mirror de-icing ***4*** is carried out with rear screen de-icing.

EXTERIOR LIGHTING AND SIGNALS (1/3)

Side lights

Turn the end of stalk ***1*** until the symbol is opposite mark ***2***.

The instrument panel will light up.



Dipped beam headlights

Turn the end of stalk ***1*** until the symbol is opposite mark ***2***.

An indicator light on the instrument panel will come on.

Automatic operation (depending on vehicle)

With the engine running, the dipped beam headlights are switched on or off automatically depending on the level of ambient light, without the need to operate stalk ***1*** (position 0).

This function can be deactivated or reactivated.

To activate or deactivate this function, with the ignition on and engine stopped, move the end of stalk ***1*** twice in succession from position 0 to the side light position.

Before driving at night, check that the electrical equipment is operating correctly and adjust the headlight beams (if your vehicle is not carrying its normal load). As a general precaution, check that the lights are not obscured (by dirt, mud, snow or objects being transported).

If driving on the left in a left-hand drive vehicle (or vice versa), drivers must have the lights adjusted by an authorised dealer for the duration of the trip.

Main beam headlights

With stalk ***1*** in dipped beam headlights position, move the stalk towards you.

When the main beam headlights are lit up, an indicator light on the instrument panel lights up.

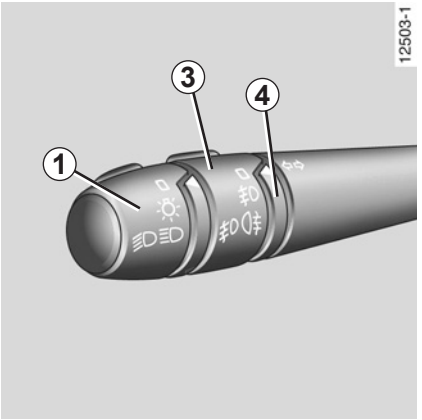
To return to the dipped beam headlight position, pull the stalk towards you.

Switching off the lights

Return the end of stalk ***1*** to its initial position.

Lights-on warning buzzer

A warning buzzer will sound when the driver's door is opened and the lights have been left switched on after the ignition has been switched off (to prevent discharge of the battery).



Front fog lights

Turn the centre ring ***3*** of stalk ***1*** until the symbol is opposite mark ***4***.

The front fog lights operate if an exterior lighting setting has been selected. An indicator light on the instrument panel then lights up.

Rear fog lights

Turn the centre ring ***3*** of stalk ***1*** until the symbol is opposite mark ***4***.

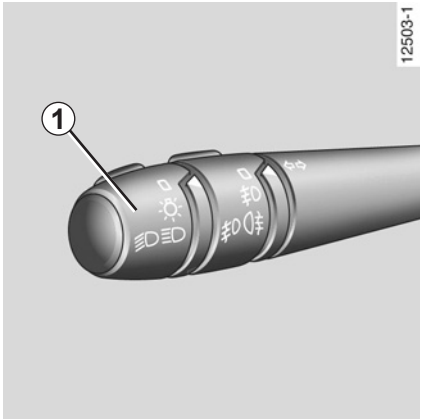
Operation of the fog lights depends on the exterior lighting selected, and an indicator light will light up on the instrument panel.

To avoid inconveniencing other road users, remember to switch off the rear fog light when it is no longer needed.

The front and rear fog lights (if fitted) are switched off when the vehicle's exterior lighting is switched off.

When driving in fog or snow, or when transporting objects which are higher than the roof, the headlights do not come on automatically.

Switching on the fog lights remains the responsibility of the driver: the indicator lights on the instrument panel inform you whether the fog lights are lit (indicator light on) or not (indicator light not on).



See-me-home lighting function

(depending on vehicle)

This function (useful, for example, for opening a gate, a garage, etc.) enables you briefly to switch on the dipped beam headlights.

With the ignition off and the headlights off, pull stalk ***1*** towards you: the dipped beam headlights come on for approximately thirty seconds.

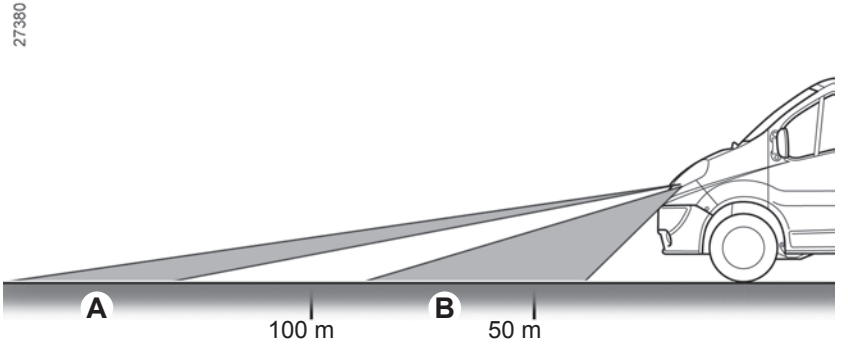
This action may be carried out no more than four times for a maximum lighting period of two minutes.

If the vehicle is parked on the hard shoulder with tailgate open, the rear lights may be obscured. You should make other road users aware of your vehicle by using a warning triangle or other equipment specified by the road traffic regulations of the country you are driving in.

ELECTRIC BEAM HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

Control ***1*** allows you to adjust the height of the headlight beams.

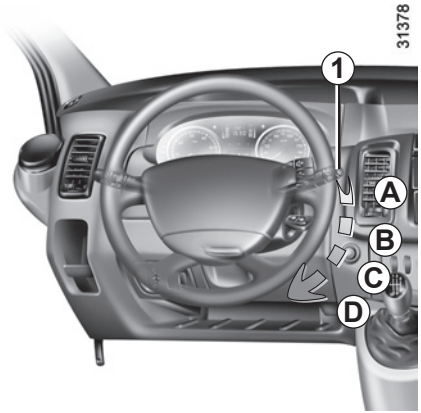
Turn control ***1*** to adjust the headlights according to load.



A Incorrect setting: the lights are set too high and could dazzle other drivers. Turn the control knob downwards to lower the beam.

B Correct setting: the beam's maximum range is between 50 and 100 metres.

WINDSCREEN WASH/WIPE (1/2)



Windscreen wash/wipe

With the ignition on, pull stalk ***1*** towards you.

Before any action on the windscreen (washing the vehicle, de-icing, cleaning the windscreen, etc.) return stalk ***1*** to position **A** (park).

Risk of injury and/or damage.

Windscreen wiper

With the ignition on, move stalk ***1*** around the steering wheel:

A Park.

B Intermittent wiping.
The wipers will pause for several seconds between sweeps.

C Normal wiping speed.

D Fast wiping speed.

In frosty weather, make sure that the wiper blades are not stuck by ice (to avoid the risk of the motor overheating).

Keep an eye on the condition of the blades. Replace the wiper blades as soon as they begin to lose efficiency (approximately once a year).

If you switch off the ignition before switching off the windscreen wiper (position ***A***) the blades will stop at random on the windscreen. Simply move stalk ***1*** to position ***A*** to return the blades to Park position.

Windscreen wiper with automatic wiper function

With the ignition on, move stalk ***1*** around the steering wheel:

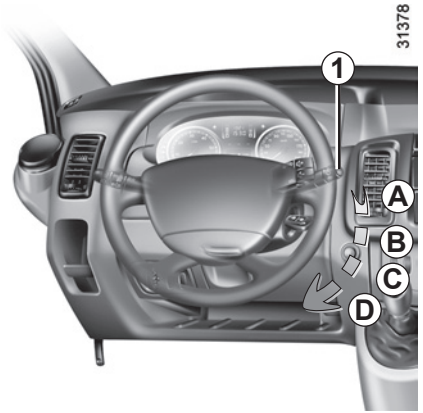
A Park

B Automatic wiper function: when this position is selected, the system detects water falling on the windscreen and triggers wiping at the appropriate speed.

C Normal wiping speed.

D Fast wiping speed.

In freezing or snowy weather, ensure they are not stuck to the windscreen (including the central area located behind the interior rear-view mirror) and the rear screen before starting the wipers (risk of motor overheating).



Vehicles with automatic selection of wiping speed

When driving with a wiping speed selected, the wiping speed changes to a lower speed if the vehicle should stop:

– from fast wiping speed, the speed will change to normal wiping speed;

– from normal wiping speed, the speed will change to intermittent wiping.

As soon as the vehicle moves off, wiping will return to the speed originally selected.

When the vehicle is stationary, operating stalk ***1*** overrides and cancels automatic operation.

Note: if for any reason the wipers cannot move (eg. stuck to windscreen by ice), the system will automatically cut off the power supply to the wipers.

Each time the ignition is switched off, it is essential to return to park position ***A*** to return to the automatic wiping position.

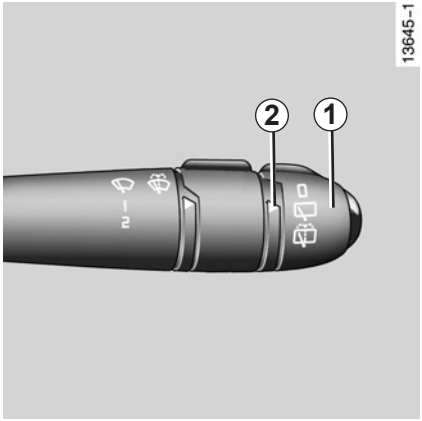
When working in the engine compartment, ensure that the windscreen wiper stalk is in position **A** (park).

Risk of injury.

Before any action on the windscreen (washing the vehicle, de-icing, cleaning the windscreen, etc.) return stalk ***1*** to position **A** (park).

Risk of injury and/or damage.

REAR SCREEN WASHER



Rear screen wiper with timer

With the ignition on, turn the end of stalk ***1*** to align mark ***2*** with the symbol.

Rear screen wash/wipe

With the ignition on, turn the end of stalk ***1*** to align mark ***2*** with the symbol. When the stalk is released, it returns to the rear screen wiper position.

Before using the rear wiper, check that no objects are obstructing the travel of the blade.

In frosty weather, make sure that the wiper blades are not stuck by ice (risk of motors overheating).

Keep an eye on the condition of the blades. Replace the wiper blades as soon as they begin to lose efficiency (approximately once a year).

If you switch off the ignition before switching off the wiper, the blades will stop at random on the rear screen.

Check the condition of the wiper blades. You are responsible for their service life:

– they must remain clean: clean the blades, windscreen and rear screen regularly with soapy water;

– do not use them when the windscreen or rear screen are dry;

– free them from the windscreen or rear screen when they have not been used for a long time.

In all cases, replace them as soon as they begin to lose efficiency: approximately once a year.

Before using the rear wiper, check that no object obstructs the travel of the blade.

Do not use the wiper arm to open or close the tailgate.

Horn

Press steering wheel boss ***A***.

Headlight flasher

Pull stalk ***1*** towards you.

Hazard warning lights

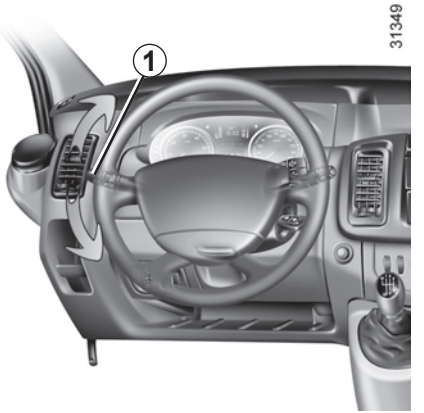
Press switch ***2***.

This switch lights up all four indicators simultaneously.

Only use this function to warn other road users if:

– you have to stop in an area where stopping is prohibited or unexpected;

– you are obliged to drive under unusual conditions.



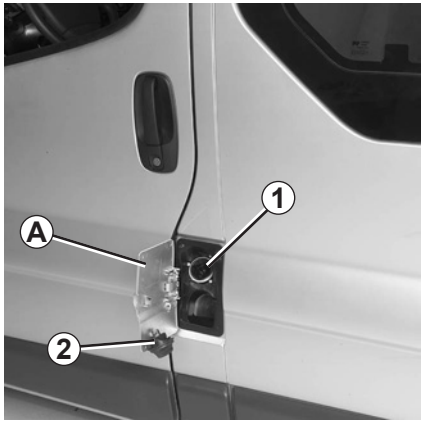
Direction indicators

Move stalk ***1*** parallel to the steering wheel and in the direction you are going to turn it.

When driving on the motorway, the steering wheel is not often turned enough to return the stalk automatically to position 0. There is an intermediate position in which the stalk may be held when changing lanes.

By releasing the stalk, it automatically returns to 0.

FUEL TANK (1/3)



Effective tank capacity: approximately **90 litres**.

Depending on the vehicle, cover ***A*** may unlock at the same time as the doors. Otherwise unlock cap ***1*** using the door key.

Place the cap in cap holder ***2*** during filling.

Fuel grade

Use a high grade fuel that complies with the standards currently in force in each country.

Petrol versions

It is **essential** to use unleaded petrol. The octane rating (RON) must conform with the information given on the label on the cover ***A***. Refer to the information on “Engine specifications” in Section 6.

Diesel versions

Only use diesel fuel which conforms with the information on the label located inside the cover ***A*.**

Make sure that no water accidentally enters the fuel tank during filling. The shut-off system and its surrounding area must be free of dust

Fuel filler cap: this is specific to the vehicle type. If you have to replace it, make sure the new cap is of the same type. Contact an approved Dealer.

Never place the cap near a source of heat or flame.

Do not wash the filler area with a high-pressure washer.

Do not mix even small volumes of petrol with diesel.

Do not use ethanol-based fuel if your vehicle is not compatible with this fuel.

Do not add additive to the fuel otherwise you risk damaging the engine.

Filling with fuel

With the ignition switched off, insert the nozzle so that the valve is open and **fully** insert the nozzle before engaging it in order to fill the tank (risk of splash-back).

Keep the nozzle in this position throughout the entire filling operation.

When the pump cuts out automatically at the end of the filling procedure, a maximum of two further filling attempts may be made so as to leave sufficient room for expansion.

Petrol versions

Using leaded petrol will damage the antipollution system and may lead to a loss of warranty.

To ensure that the fuel tank is not filled with leaded petrol, the fuel tank filler neck consists of a restrictor fitted with a foolproof system which **only allows a nozzle for unleaded petrol to be used** (at the pump).

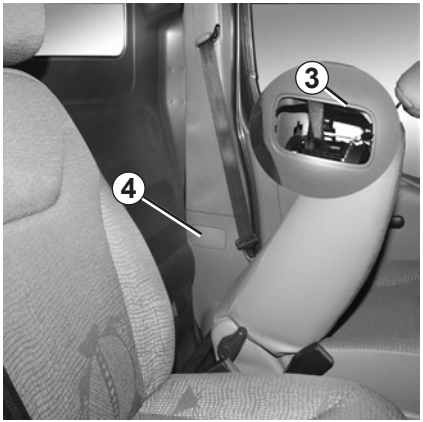
Persistent smell of fuel

If you notice a persistent smell of fuel you should:

– stop the vehicle as soon as traffic conditions allow and switch off the ignition;

– switch on the hazard warning lights and ask your passengers to leave the vehicle and to keep away from traffic;

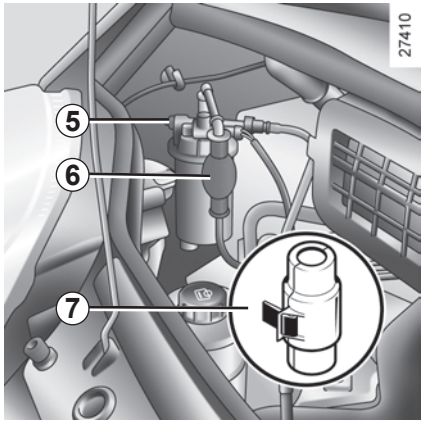
– contact an approved dealer.



Special circumstances

If the radio frequency remote control is faulty, the cover ***A*** can be unlocked manually using unlocking rod ***3*** (inside flap ***4***).

No modifications whatsoever are permitted on any part of the fuel supply system (electronic unit, wiring, fuel circuit, injector, protective covers, etc.) as this may be dangerous (unless undertaken by qualified Network personnel).



Running out of fuel on diesel versions

After a breakdown caused by completely running out of fuel, the system must be reprimed before the engine is restarted:
Fill the tank on level ground with a minimum of 5 litres of diesel.

– Depending on the vehicle, **remove protector *7*** to access priming bulb ***6***,

– turn bleed screw ***5*** one full turn,

– operate priming bulb ***6*** until there are no more air bubbles in the fuel flow,

– retighten bleed screw ***5***,

– operate priming bulb ***6*** again,

– depending on the vehicle, refit protector ***7***.

The engine can now be restarted.

If the engine does not start after several attempts, contact an approved Dealer.

The peripheral components (alternator, starter, engine mountings, etc.) should be protected against splashes of fuel.

Take care when working in the engine compartment as the engine cooling fan may start to operate at any moment without warning.

Risk of injury.

Section 2: Driving

(Advice on use relating to fuel economy and the environment)

Running in/Ignition switch 2.2
Starting/Stopping the engine 2.3
Special features of petrol versions 2.4
Special features of diesel versions 2.5
Special features of diesel vehicles fitted with a particle filter 2.6
Gear lever 2.7
Handbrake 2.7
Advice on emission control, fuel economy and driving 2.8
Environment 2.11
Driver correction devices and aids 2.12
Speed limiter 2.15
Quickshift gearbox 2.22
Parking distance sensor 2.28

RUNNING IN/IGNITION SWITCH

Petrol version

For the first **600 miles (1,000 km)**, do not exceed 78 mph (130 km/h) in the highest gear, or 3,000 to 3,500 rpm.

You may only expect top performance from your vehicle after approximately 1,800 miles (3,000 km).

Service intervals: refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for the vehicle.

Diesel version

Up to **900 miles (1,500 km)**, do not exceed 2,500 rpm or approximately 54 mph (90 km/h) in the highest gear. After completing this mileage you may drive faster, although you may only expect top performance after approximately 3,600 miles (6,000 km).

During the running in period, do not accelerate hard while the engine is still cold and do not let the engine over-rev.

Service intervals: refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for the vehicle.

"Stop and steering lock" position St

To lock: remove the key and turn the steering wheel until the steering column locks.

To unlock: turn the key and the steering wheel slightly.

"Accessories" position A

When the ignition is switched off, any accessories (radio, etc.) will continue to function.

"Ignition on" position M

The ignition is switched on:

– **Petrol version:** the engine may be started.

– **Diesel version:** the engine is pre-heating.

"Start" position D

If the engine fails to start at the first attempt, the key must be turned back before the starter can be activated again. Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

STARTING/STOPPING THE ENGINE

Starting the engine

Vehicles fitted with the engine immobiliser system

In very cold conditions (temperatures below –20°C): so that it is easier to start the engine, switch on the ignition for several seconds **before** starting the engine.

Make sure that the engine immobiliser is not activated. Refer to information on the “Engine immobiliser” in Section 1.

Petrol injection

Turn the key to the “Start” position **without depressing the accelerator pedal**.

Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

Diesel injection

Turn the ignition key to the “on” position **M** and hold it in this position until the engine preheating warning light goes out.

Turn the key to the “starter” position **D without depressing the accelerator**.

Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

Stopping the engine

With the engine idling, turn the key back to the “Stop” position.

Driver’s responsibility

Never leave your vehicle with the key inside and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised, even for a short while.

There is a risk that they could start the engine or operate electrical equipment (electric windows etc.) and trap part of their body (neck, arms, hands, etc.).
Risk of serious injury.

Never switch off the ignition before the vehicle has stopped completely. Once the engine has stopped, the brake servo, power-assisted steering, etc., and the passive safety devices such as the airbags and pretensioners will no longer operate.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PETROL VERSIONS

The following operating conditions:

– driving for long periods when the low fuel level warning light is lit;

– using leaded petrol;

– using fuel or lubrication additives which are not approved.

Or operating faults such as:

– faulty ignition, running out of fuel or disconnected spark plugs resulting in the engine misfiring or cutting out when driving;

– loss of power;

may cause the catalytic converter to overheat, reducing its efficiency **which may irreparably damage it and cause heat damage to the vehicle.**

If you notice any of the above operating faults, have the necessary repairs carried out as soon as possible by an approved Dealer.

These faults may be avoided by regularly taking your vehicle to the approved Dealer at the intervals specified in the Maintenance Service Booklet.

Starting problems

To avoid damaging the catalytic converter, **do not** keep trying to start the engine (using the start button, or by pushing or towing the vehicle) **without having identified and corrected the starting fault.**

If the fault cannot be identified, do not continue to try and start the engine, but contact an approved Dealer.

Do not park the vehicle or run the engine in locations where combustible substances or materials such as grass or leaves can come into contact with a hot exhaust system.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF DIESEL VERSIONS

Diesel engine speed

Diesel engines are fitted with injection equipment **which prevents overrevving of the engine** irrespective of the gear engaged.

Running out of fuel

You may start the engine normally after refilling the fuel tank **even if you have completely run out of fuel**, provided that the battery is well-charged.

If, however, the engine does not start after a few seconds and several attempts, refer to the information on the “Diesel filter” in Section 5.

Precautions to be taken in winter

To avoid faults in icy weather:

– ensure that the battery is always fully charged;

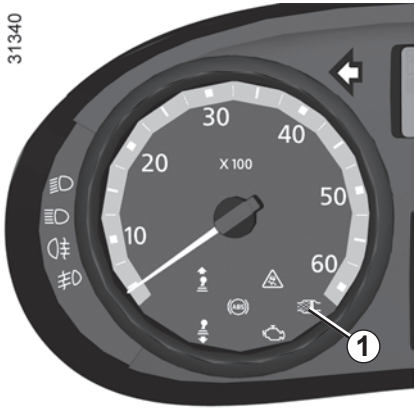
– always keep the diesel tank relatively full to avoid water vapour condensing in it and accumulating at the bottom of the tank.

Vehicles fitted with diesel fuel heater

This equipment enables diesel fuel to be used **with no additives up to –18°C**, or, if the vehicle is used regularly over short distances (cold engine) **up to –5°C.**

Do not park the vehicle or run the engine in locations where combustible substances or materials such as grass or leaves can come into contact with a hot exhaust system.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF DIESEL VEHICLES FITTED WITH A PARTICLE FILTER



The particle filter warning light ***1*** lights up to show that there is a risk of the filter becoming clogged.

To clean the particle filter, for 60 miles (100 km) after the message appears, drive at an average speed of at least 36 mph (60 km/h), where suitable traffic conditions and the speed limit will allow, until the warning light goes out.

You may need to restart the operation if the vehicle has to stop before the warning light goes out.

As a guide, this type of cleaning should take up to 20 minutes.

If the warning light comes on together with particle filter warning light ***1***, consult an approved dealer as soon as possible.

Diesel engine speed

Diesel engines are fitted with injection equipment **which prevents the engine speed being exceeded** irrespective of the gear selected.

Do not park the vehicle or run the engine in locations where combustible substances or materials such as grass or leaves can come into contact with a hot exhaust system.

When driving, depending on the fuel grade used, it is possible that white smoke may be emitted.

This is due to the exhaust particle filter being cleaned automatically, and does not affect the way the vehicle runs.

Running out of fuel

You may start the engine normally after refilling the fuel tank even if you have completely run out of fuel, provided that the battery is fully charged.

If, however, the engine does not start after a few seconds and several attempts, refer to the information on the “Diesel filter” in section 5.

GEAR LEVER/HANDBRAKE

Gear lever

To select reverse gear (vehicle stationary)

Move the lever to neutral, then position the lever in reverse.

Ring ***1*** has to be lifted up to the gear lever knob to select reverse gear.

The reversing lights will come on as soon as reverse gear is selected (with the ignition on).

Vehicles fitted with parking distance control: refer to the information on the “Parking distance control” in Section 2 for details of the special features.

Handbrake

To release:

Pull the lever up slightly, press button ***2*** and then lower the lever to the floor.

The red warning light on the instrument panel will light up if you are driving with an incorrectly released handbrake.

To apply:

Pull the lever upwards and make sure the vehicle is immobilised.

When stationary and depending on the slope and/or vehicle load, it may be necessary to pull up the handbrake at least two extra notches and engage a gear (1st or reverse gear) for vehicles with a manual gearbox or position **P** for vehicles with an automatic transmission.

An impact to the underside of the vehicle (e.g.: striking a post, raised kerb or other street furniture) may result in damage to the vehicle (e.g.: deformation of an axle).

To avoid any risk of accident, have your vehicle checked by an approved Dealer.

Make sure that the handbrake is properly released when driving (red indicator light off), otherwise overheating may occur.

ADVICE: antipollution, fuel economy and driving (1/3)

By virtue of its design, moderate fuel consumption and initial settings, your vehicle conforms to current antipollution regulations. The manufacturer is actively striving to reduce pollutant exhaust gas emissions and to save energy. But the fuel consumption of your vehicle and the level of pollutant exhaust gas emissions are also your responsibility. Ensure that it is maintained and used correctly.

Aiding fuel economy

Depending on the vehicle, in order to optimise consumption, the trip computer and warning system will inform you of the best moment to upshift or downshift gears:

upshift a gear;

shift down a gear.

Maintenance

It is important to remember that failure to respect antipollution regulations could lead to legal action being taken against the vehicle owner. In addition, replacing engine, fuel supply system and exhaust components with parts other than those originally recommended by the manufacturer may alter your vehicle so that it no longer complies with antipollution regulations.

Have your vehicle adjusted and checked by an approved dealer, in accordance with the instructions given in your maintenance schedule: they will have all the equipment necessary for ensuring that your vehicle is maintained to its original standard..

Engine adjustments

- **ignition:** this does not require adjustment.
- **spark plugs:** for optimum fuel economy, efficiency and performance the specifications laid down by our Design Department must be strictly applied.

  If the spark plugs have to be changed, use the make, type and gap specified for your vehicle's engine. Contact an approved dealer for this.
- **idling speed:** this does not require adjustment.
- **air filter, diesel filter:** a clogged element hinders performance. It must be replaced.

ADVICE: antipollution, fuel economy and driving (2/3)

Exhaust gas monitoring system

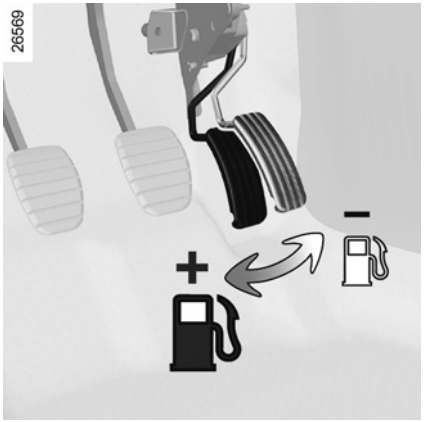
The exhaust gas monitoring system will detect any operating faults in the vehicle's antipollution system.

If this system malfunctions, toxic substances may be released into the atmosphere or damage may occur.

This warning light on the instrument panel will indicate if there are any faults in the system:
This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out when the engine is started.

– If it lights up continuously, consult an approved Dealer as soon as possible;

– if it flashes, reduce the engine speed until the light stops flashing. Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.



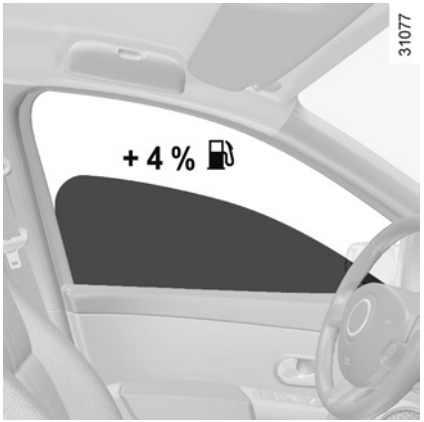
Driving

– Drive carefully for the first few miles until the engine reaches its normal operating temperature, rather than let it warm up while the vehicle is stationary.
– Speed is expensive.
– Do not overrev the engine in the intermediate gears.
Always use the highest gear possible without labouring the engine.
On versions with an automatic gearbox, it is preferable to keep the gear lever in position **D**.
– Avoid sudden acceleration.
– Sporty driving uses a lot of fuel: drive with a light right foot.
– Brake as little as possible. If you anticipate an obstacle or bend in advance, you may then simply release the accelerator pedal.
– Do not try to maintain the same speed up a hill, accelerate no more than you would on the level. Keep your foot in the same position on the accelerator pedal.
– Double declutching and accelerating before switching off are unnecessary in modern vehicles.
– Bad weather, flooded roads

Do not drive through floods if the water is above the lower edge of the wheel rims.

Obstructions to the driver
On the driver's side, only use mats adapted to the vehicle that attach to the pre-installed parts, and regularly check their mounting. Do not place several mats on top of each other.
Risk of pedals jamming

ADVICE: antipollution, fuel economy and driving (3/3)



Advice on use

– Electricity is fuel; switch off all the electrical components which are not really needed. **However** (safety first), keep your lights on when the visibility is bad (“see and be seen”).

– Use the air vents. Driving with the windows open at 60 mph (100 km/h) will increase fuel consumption by 4%.

– **In vehicles fitted with air conditioning,** it is normal to observe an increase in fuel consumption (especially in urban conditions) when it is used. For vehicles fitted with manual air conditioning, switch off the system when it is not required.

Advice for reducing consumption and therefore helping to preserve the environment:

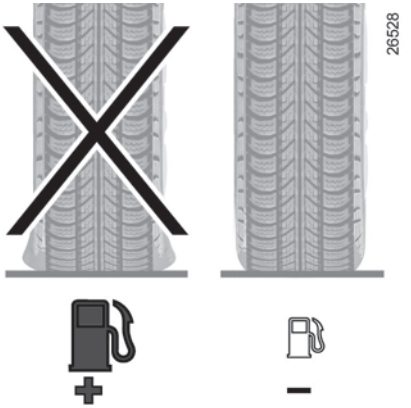
If the vehicle has been parked in the sun, open the doors for a few moments to let the hot air escape before starting the engine.

– Never fill the fuel tank right to the brim to avoid overflow.

– Do not leave an empty roof rack fitted to the vehicle.

– It is better to fit a trailer for bulky objects.

– When towing a caravan, fit a wind deflector and adjust it carefully.



– Avoid using the vehicle for door-to-door calls (short journeys with long waits in between) because the engine never reaches its normal operating temperature.

Tyres

– An under-inflated tyre increases fuel consumption.

– The use of non-recommended tyres can increase fuel consumption.

ENVIRONMENT

Your vehicle has been designed with respect for the **environment** in mind for its entire service life: during production, use and at the end of its life.

This commitment is illustrated by the Renault eco² group signature.

31016

Manufacture

Your vehicle has been manufactured at an industrial site which uses a progress policy to reduce environmental impacts on rivers and natural areas (reduction of water and energy consumption, visual and noise pollution, atmospheric emissions and waste water, sorting and reusing waste).

Emissions

Your vehicle has been designed to emit fewer greenhouse gases (CO2) while in use, and therefore to consume less fuel (eg. 140 g/km, equivalent to 5.3 l/100 km for a diesel vehicle).
Our vehicles are also equipped with a particle filter system including a catalytic converter, an oxygen sensor and an active carbon filter (the latter prevents vapour from the fuel tank being released into the open air).

Please make your own contribution towards protecting the environment too.

– Worn parts replaced in the course of routine vehicle maintenance (vehicle battery, oil filter, air filter, batteries, etc.) and oil containers (empty or filled with used oil) must be disposed of through specialist organisations.

– At the end of the vehicle's service life, it should be sent to approved centres to ensure that it is recycled.

– In all cases, comply with local legislation.

Recycling

Your vehicle is 85% recyclable and 95% recoverable.

To achieve these objectives, many of the vehicle components have been designed to enable them to be recycled. The materials and structures have been carefully designed to allow these components to be easily removed and reprocessed by specialist companies.

In order to preserve raw material resources, this vehicle incorporates numerous parts made from recycled plastics or renewable materials (vegetable or animal-derived materials such as cotton or wool).

DRIVER CORRECTION DEVICES/AIDS (1/3)

Depending on the vehicle, this is composed of:

– **the ABS (anti-lock braking system);**
– **electronic stability program ESP and traction control ASR;**
– **emergency brake assist.**

These functions are an additional aid in the event of critical driving conditions, enabling the vehicle behaviour to be adapted to suit the driving conditions.

However, the functions do not take the place of the driver. **They do not increase the vehicle's limits and should not encourage you to drive more quickly.** Therefore, they can under no circumstances replace the vigilance or responsibility of the driver when manoeuvring the vehicle (the driver must always be ready for sudden incidents which may occur when driving).

ABS (anti-lock braking system)

Under heavy braking, the ABS prevents the wheels from locking, allowing the stopping distance to be managed and keeping control of the vehicle.

Under these circumstances, the vehicle can be steered to avoid an obstacle whilst braking. In addition, this system can increase stopping distances, particularly on roads with low surface grip (wet ground etc.).
You will feel a pulsation through the brake pedal each time the system is activated. The ABS does not in any way improve the vehicle's physical performance relating to the road surface and roadholding. It is still **essential** to follow the rules of good driving practice (such as driving at a safe distance from the vehicle in front etc.).

In an emergency, apply **firm and continuous pressure** to the brake pedal. There is no need to pump it repeatedly. The ABS will modulate the force applied in the braking system.

Operating faults:

– and lit on the instrument panel along with the messages "check ABS", "check braking system" and "check ESP": the ABS, the ESP and the emergency brake assist are deactivated. **Braking is still maintained**;

– , , and STOP lit on the instrument panel accompanied by the "braking system fault" message: **this indicates a fault with the braking system.**

In both cases, consult an approved Dealer.

Your braking systems are partially operational. However, it is **dangerous to brake suddenly** and it is essential to stop immediately, as soon as traffic conditions allow. Contact an approved dealer.

Electronic stability program ESP and traction control ASR

Electronic stability program ESP

This system helps you to keep control of the vehicle in critical driving conditions (avoiding an obstacle, loss of grip on a bend, etc.).

Operating principle
A sensor in the steering wheel detects the direction selected by the driver.

Other sensors throughout the vehicle measure the actual direction.

The system compares driver input to the actual trajectory of the vehicle and corrects the trajectory if necessary by controlling the braking of certain wheels and/or engine power. In the event that the system is engaged, indicator light flashes on the instrument panel.

Traction control (ASR)

This system helps to limit wheelspin of the drive wheels and to control the vehicle when pulling away accelerating or decelerating.

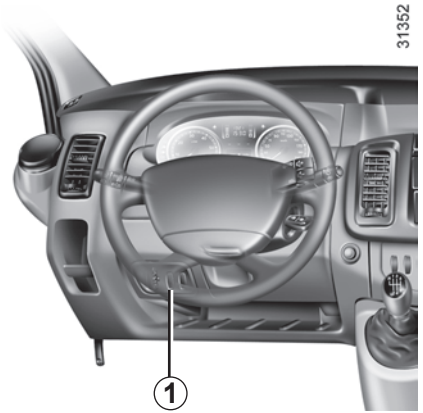
Operating principle
Using the wheel sensors, the system measures and compares the speed of the drive wheels at all times and slows down their over-rotation. If a wheel is starting to slip, the system brakes automatically until the drive supplied becomes compatible with the level of grip under the wheel again.

The system also adjusts the engine speed to the grip available under the wheels, independently of the pressure exerted on the accelerator pedal.

Operating faults

When the system detects an operating fault the message “check ESP” and warning light appear on the instrument panel. In this case, the ESP and ASR are deactivated.

Consult an approved dealer.



Disabling the ASR function

In some situations (driving on very wet ground: snow, mud, etc. or driving with snow chains fitted), the system may reduce the engine output to limit wheelspin. If this is not required, it is possible to deactivate the function by pressing switch ***1***.

The message “Traction control deactivated” is displayed on the instrument panel to inform you.

Traction control (ASR) offers additional safety; it is recommended that you do not drive with the function disabled. Correct this as soon as possible by pressing switch ***1*** again.

Note: The function is reactivated automatically when the ignition is switched on or when a speed of approximately 30 mph (50 km/h) is exceeded.

Emergency brake assist

This system supplements the ABS and helps reduce vehicle stopping distances.

Operating principle

The system is for detecting an emergency braking situation. In this case, the braking assistance immediately develops maximum power and may trigger ABS regulation.

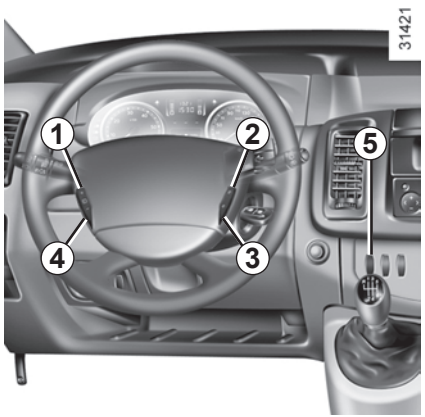
ABS braking is maintained as long as the brake pedal is applied.

Operating faults

When the system detects an operating fault the message “check braking system” appears on the instrument panel along with warning light .

Consult an approved dealer.

CRUISE CONTROL - SPEED LIMITER: limiter function (1/3)



The speed limiter function helps you stay within the driving speed limit that you choose, known as the **limit speed**.

Controls

1 Limit speed activation, storage and increase switch (+).

2 Limit speed activation, storage and recall (R).

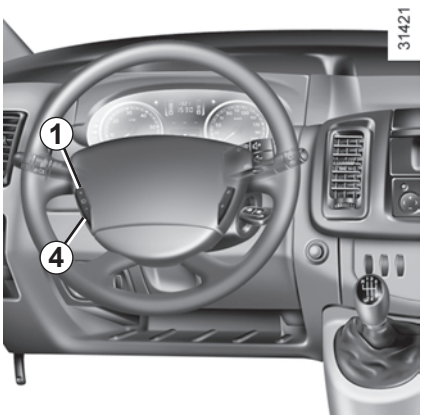
3 Switch the function to standby (with limit speed stored) (O).

4 Limit speed activation, storage and decrease switch (-).

5 Main “On/Off” switch.

Switching on

Press switch ***5*** on the side showing . Indicator light ***6*** comes on, lit orange, and the message “speed limiter” appears on the instrument panel accompanied by dashes to indicate that the speed limiter function is activated and waiting to store a limit speed.
To memorise the current speed, press switch ***1*** (+) or ***4*** (-): the limit speed will replace the dashes. The minimum stored speed is 20 mph (30 km/h).



Driving

When a limit speed has been stored, if this speed is not reached the vehicle behaves in a similar way to a vehicle without the speed limiter function.

Once you have reached the stored speed, no effort on the accelerator pedal will allow you to exceed the programmed speed except in an emergency (refer to information on “Exceeding the limit speed”).

Varying the limit speed

The limit speed may be changed by repeatedly pressing:

– Switch ***1*** (+) to increase the speed;

– Switch ***4*** (-) to decrease the speed.

Exceeding the limit speed

It is possible to exceed the limit speed at any moment. To do this: press the accelerator pedal **firmly and fully** (beyond the kickdown point).

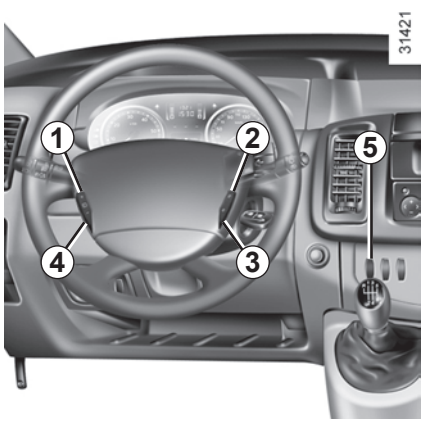
Whilst the speed is being exceeded, the cruising speed displayed on the instrument panel flashes.

Then, release the accelerator pedal: the speed limiter function will return as soon as you reach a speed lower than the stored speed.

Limited speed cannot be maintained

When driving down a steep gradient, the system is unable to maintain the limit speed: the stored speed will flash on the instrument panel information display to inform you of this situation.

The speed limiter function is in no way linked to the braking system.



Putting the function on standby

The speed limiter function is suspended when you press switch ***3*** (O). In this case, the limit speed remains stored and the message "stored" accompanied by this speed appears on the instrument panel.

Recalling the limit speed

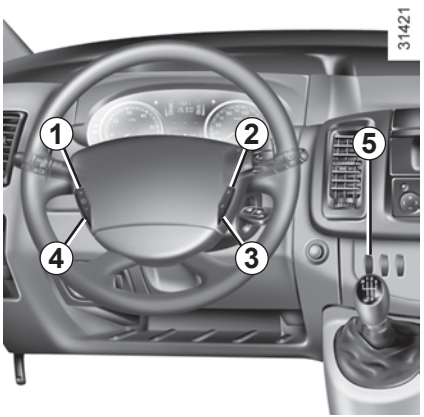
If a speed has been stored, it can be recalled by pressing switch ***2*** (R).

Switching off the function

The speed limiter function is deactivated if you press switch ***5***: in this case a speed is no longer stored. The orange instrument panel warning light goes out, confirming that the function is stopped.

When the speed limiter is suspended, pressing switch ***1*** (+) or ***4*** (-) reactivates the function without taking into account the stored speed: it is the speed at which the vehicle is moving that is taken into account.

CRUISE CONTROL - SPEED LIMITER: cruise control function (1/4)



The cruise control function helps you to maintain your driving speed at a speed that you choose, called the **cruising speed.**

This cruising speed may be set at any speed above 20 mph (30 km/h).

The cruise control function is in no way linked to the braking system.

Controls

1 Cruising speed activation, storage and increase switch (+).

2 Cruising speed activation, storage and recall (R).

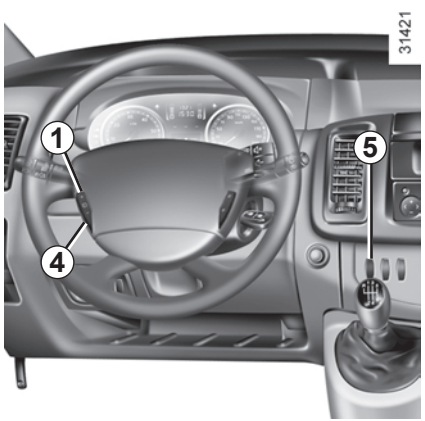
3 Switch the function to standby (with storage of governed cruising speed) (O).

4 Cruising speed activation, storage and decrease switch (–).

5 Main “On/Off” switch.

This function is an additional driving aid. However, the function does not take the place of the driver. Therefore, it can under no circumstances replace the driver’s responsibility to respect speed limits and to be vigilant (the driver must always be ready to brake). Cruise control must not be used in heavy traffic, on undulating or slippery roads (black ice, aquaplaning, gravel) and during bad weather (fog, rain, side winds etc.).

There is a risk of accidents.



Switching on

Press switch ***5*** on the side showing .

Indicator light ***6*** comes on, lit green, and the message “cruise control” appears on the instrument panel, accompanied by dashes to indicate that the cruise control function is activated and waiting to store a cruising speed.

Activating cruise control

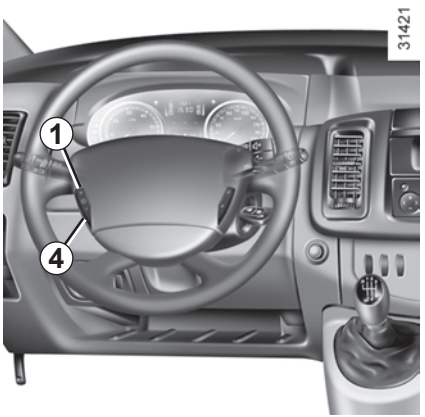
At a steady speed (above approximately 20 mph (30 km/h)) press switch ***1*** (+) or ***4*** (-): the function is activated and the current speed is stored.

Cruise control activation is confirmed when indicator light ***7*** is lit up in green in addition to indicator light ***6***.

Driving

Once a cruising speed is stored and the cruise control function is active, you may lift your foot off the accelerator pedal.

Important: you are nevertheless advised to keep your feet close to the pedals in order to react if necessary.



Adjusting the cruising speed

The cruising speed may be changed by pressing the following repeatedly:

– switch ***1*** (+) to increase the speed,

– switch ***4*** (-) to decrease the speed.

Exceeding the cruising speed

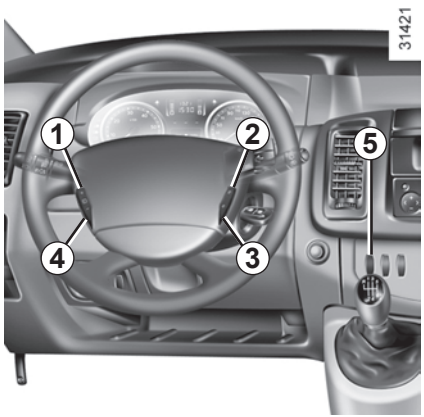
The cruising speed may be exceeded at any time by depressing the accelerator pedal. While it is being exceeded, the cruising speed flashes on the instrument panel.

Then, release the accelerator: after a few seconds, the vehicle will automatically return to its set cruising speed.

Cruising speed cannot be maintained

When driving down a steep gradient, the system is unable to maintain the cruising speed: the stored speed will flash on the instrument panel information display to inform you of this situation.

The cruise control function is in no way linked to the braking system.



Putting the function on standby

The function is suspended when you:

– switch ***3*** (O);
– the brake pedal;
– depress the clutch pedal or shift into neutral if the vehicle has an automatic gearbox.

In all three cases, the cruising speed remains stored and the message “Stored” appears on the instrument panel.

Standby is confirmed when the green warning light goes out.

Returning to the cruising speed

If a speed is stored, it can be recalled, once you are sure that the road conditions are suitable (traffic, road surface, weather conditions, etc.). At a vehicle speed above 20 mph (30 km/h), press switch ***2*** (R).

Note: if the speed previously stored is much higher than the current speed, the vehicle will accelerate more rapidly to reach this threshold.

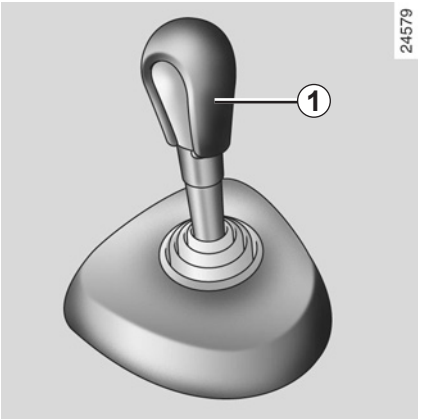
When the cruise control is suspended, pressing switch ***1*** (+) or ***4*** (-) reactivates the cruise control function without taking into account the stored speed: it is the speed at which the vehicle is moving that is taken into account.

Switching off the function

The cruise control function is deactivated if you press switch ***5***: in this case a speed is no longer stored. The two instrument panel warning lights and go out to confirm that the function is deactivated.

Putting the cruise control on standby or switching it off does not cause a rapid reduction in speed: you must brake by depressing the brake pedal.

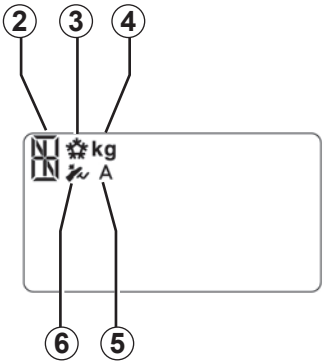
SEQUENTIAL GEARBOX (1/6)



Selector lever *1*

– This allows you to shift directly from first gear to reverse gear, to select reverse gear and neutral and to change gear in manual mode.

– It also allows you to switch between manual and automatic modes at any time, with the engine switched on and a forwards gear engaged, by moving the lever to the left.



Display

2 Gear display

3 Snow mode

4 Load mode

5 Automatic mode

6 Brake pedal depressed indicator light

The gear selected (***1***, ***2***…, ***6***, **N**, **R**) is displayed on the instrument panel. In automatic mode, (**A**) is displayed.

Note: the selector lever automatically returns to the centre position after use.

Operation

Switch on the ignition.

The display on the instrument panel switches on.

If neutral (**N**) is displayed, start the engine but do not depress the accelerator.

If a gear other than neutral (**N**) is displayed, it will flash; **starting is possible if you depress the brake pedal (indicator light *3* will come on if you forget) when holding the key in the starting position.**

The gear will automatically change to neutral (**N**) and the engine will start.

You may also select neutral after switching on the ignition by pushing the lever to the right whilst depressing the brake pedal.

When the engine is running, automatic mode will be selected by default.

Note: do not attempt to start the engine by pushing the vehicle if the battery is flat (the display remains off when the ignition is switched on).

Starting

Moving forwards (starting in neutral)

The gear display shows N and A.

– With the brake pedal depressed, push the selector lever forwards then release it.

– Release the brake pedal and accelerate gently to move forwards.

Exactly like a vehicle equipped with a manual gearbox, a vehicle equipped with a sequential gearbox is unable to prevent the vehicle from rolling on a slope if the handbrake is not applied or the brake pedal constantly depressed.

Reverse gear (vehicle stationary)

– **Brake pedal depressed**. Push the selector lever towards the right and to the rear as shown on the base of the lever, and then release it. Reverse gear is engaged and the letter **R** appears on the display.

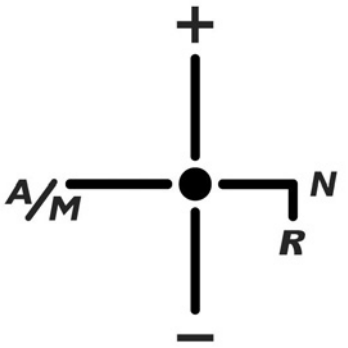
– Release the brake pedal:

  – The engine's idle speed is sufficient for parking manoeuvres.

  – Accelerate gently to reverse.

You may shift from reverse gear to a forwards gear by pushing the lever forwards once the vehicle is stationary.

Note: When the vehicle is stationary, you must depress the brake pedal to engage or disengage a gear. Otherwise, warning light ***3*** will light up.



Gear shift pattern

(see the marking on the lever base)

+ To move up through the gears

– To move down through the gears

N Neutral

R Reverse

♦ Only stable position of the lever

A/M To switch from automatic mode to manual mode and vice versa.

Operation in automatic mode

Automatic mode is selected by default every time the ignition is switched on.

The letter **A** appears on the display. The vehicle is controlled using the accelerator and the brake. Gears will change automatically at the correct moment and at a suitable engine speed because automatic mode takes into consideration the road surface and the chosen driving style.

Gears may be shifted manually in this mode. Pushing the lever forwards or backwards shifts a gear upwards (except if there is a risk of underrevving) or downwards (except if there is a risk of overrevving).

The oil level in the automatic gearbox system reservoir is variable depending on use. Adding oil is **strictly forbidden** (consult an approved dealer).

Note:

Automatic mode takes account of:

– the position and speed of depression of the accelerator pedal to assess driving style and select the optimum gear,

– action on the brake pedal, to commence engine braking in preparation for a downshift.

You can stop the vehicle at red lights, with the gear engaged, by pressing the brake pedal; there is no need to change to neutral.

The vehicle will move off again:

– either slowly, if you release the brake without accelerating (e.g. when in a traffic jam),

– or quickly, if you release the brake and accelerate.

Operation in semiautomatic mode (manual)

This mode can be activated at any time when driving by pushing the lever to the left. The change is made without the gears shifting up or down.

You can initiate gear changes using the selector lever.

To shift up a gear, simply push the selector lever forwards without necessarily releasing the accelerator.

To shift down a gear, simply push the selector lever backwards without necessarily releasing the accelerator.

The system will not tolerate a series of up or down changes that cause the engine to underrev or overrev.

By pushing the lever forwards twice you can move up two gears at a time (unless this causes underrevving). By pushing the lever backwards twice you can move down two gears at a time (unless this causes overrevving).

When decelerating with the foot off the pedal, the gears will automatically drop to the low engine speed limit to avoid stalling. First gear automatically shifts below a certain speed limit. The vehicle may be kept stationary (stop, red light etc.) by depressing the brake pedal without shifting into neutral (**N**).

The vehicle will move off again:

– either slowly, if you release the brake without accelerating (e.g. when in a traffic jam),

– or quickly, if you release the brake and accelerate.

Note: neutral may only be selected when the vehicle is being driven or is stationary when **the brake pedal is depressed (if you forget, warning light *3* will light up).**

Push the gear selector lever to the right to engage neutral.

If the engine speed is too high or too low, the system will choose the optimum gear.

Semiautomatic mode can be deactivated and reactivated at any time when the engine is running by pushing the lever to the left.

Special circumstances

Snow mode

When the vehicle is driven on a surface where you are likely to wheelspin (snow, mud, etc.) press the ❄ switch on the dashboard. The indicator light on the instrument panel will light up.

Once these driving conditions no longer apply, exit this position by pressing switch again; the operating tell-tale goes out.

Switching to snow mode selects the gearbox automatic mode (switching to manual deselects snow mode until automatic mode is selected again).

Snow mode is deselected every time the engine is switched off. It will be necessary to select it again.

Load position

If you are driving with the vehicle loaded, press the **kg** switch on the dashboard.

Load mode is deselected every time the engine is switched off. It will be necessary to select it again.

Load mode may be used to equal effect in both automatic and manual modes.

Accelerating and overtaking

– slowly depress the accelerator pedal to accelerate gradually,

– to obtain maximum vehicle performance regardless of the mode selected (automatic or manual), quickly depress the accelerator pedal beyond the kickdown point.

The speed with which you depress the pedal will allow you to downshift according to the vehicle's capabilities.

Parking

It is possible to park in gear (for example, on a slope).

– with the ignition on, select a gear **with the brake pedal depressed**,

– check that a gear other than **N** is displayed on the instrument panel, then remove the ignition key.

To disengage the gear, switch on the ignition without starting the engine and shift the selector lever to neutral **with the brake pedal depressed**. Check that **N** is displayed on the instrument panel.

Audible warning

– If you hold the vehicle on a slope for too long without applying the brakes or handbrake, you will strain the system (risk of overheating the clutch).

In this case, an intermittent beeping sound will remind you that you should put your foot on the brake pedal or apply the handbrake.

– Never leave the vehicle with the engine running when in gear. For safety reasons you will hear an intermittent beeping sound when you open the door if you have not shifted into neutral or you have not switched off the ignition or depressed the brake pedal.

Operating faults

If this warning light comes on when the **vehicle is in motion**, it indicates a fault in the system. In most cases, you may still drive the vehicle, although it will not function perfectly.

Contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.

Towing a vehicle with a sequential gearbox

If the gearbox is stuck in a gear:

– switch on the ignition,

– select neutral **with the brake pedal depressed,**

– check that the gearbox is in neutral (by pushing the vehicle, for example).

If you cannot find neutral you must tow the vehicle with the front wheels raised.

The vehicle should always be towed with the ignition switched off.

– Your vehicle will not start: you can push the vehicle to start the engine, provided the battery is not flat (display lit).

Proceed as follows:

– switch on the ignition,

– select neutral,

– push or tow the vehicle or roll it down a slope of sufficient gradient. Moving the selector lever forwards will engage the gear most suited to starting the engine.

Note: never attempt this operation in reverse.

PARKING DISTANCE CONTROL (1/2)

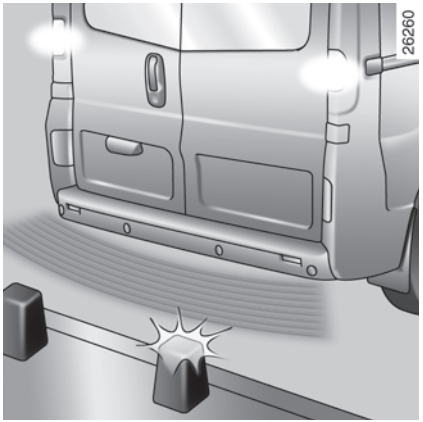
Operating principle

Ultrasonic sensors, fitted in the vehicle's rear bumper, measure the distance between the vehicle and an obstacle when reversing.

This measurement is indicated by beeps which become more frequent the closer you come to the obstacle, until they become a continuous beep when the vehicle is approximately 30 centimetres from the obstacle.

There is a beep when changing to reverse gear.

Note: make sure that the ultrasonic sensors are not blocked (by dirt, mud, snow, etc.).



Operating faults

When the system detects an operating fault there will be a 5-second, continuous warning beep when reverse gear is selected. Consult an approved dealer.

This function is an additional aid that indicates the distance between the vehicle and an obstacle whilst reversing, using sound signals.

Under no circumstances should it replace the driver's care or responsibility whilst reversing.

The driver should always pay attention to sudden incidents during driving: always ensure that there are no moving obstacles (such as a child, animal, pram or bicycle, etc.) or small, narrow objects such as stones or posts in your path when manoeuvring.

PARKING DISTANCE CONTROL (2/2)

Temporary deactivation of the system

Press switch ***1*** to deactivate the system.

Press it again to reactivate the system.

The system is automatically reactivated after the ignition is switched off and the engine restarted.

Prolonged deactivation of the system

You can deactivate the system for prolonged periods by pressing the switch for longer than approximately three seconds.

Once deactivated, the system can be reactivated by pressing the button again for longer than approximately three seconds.

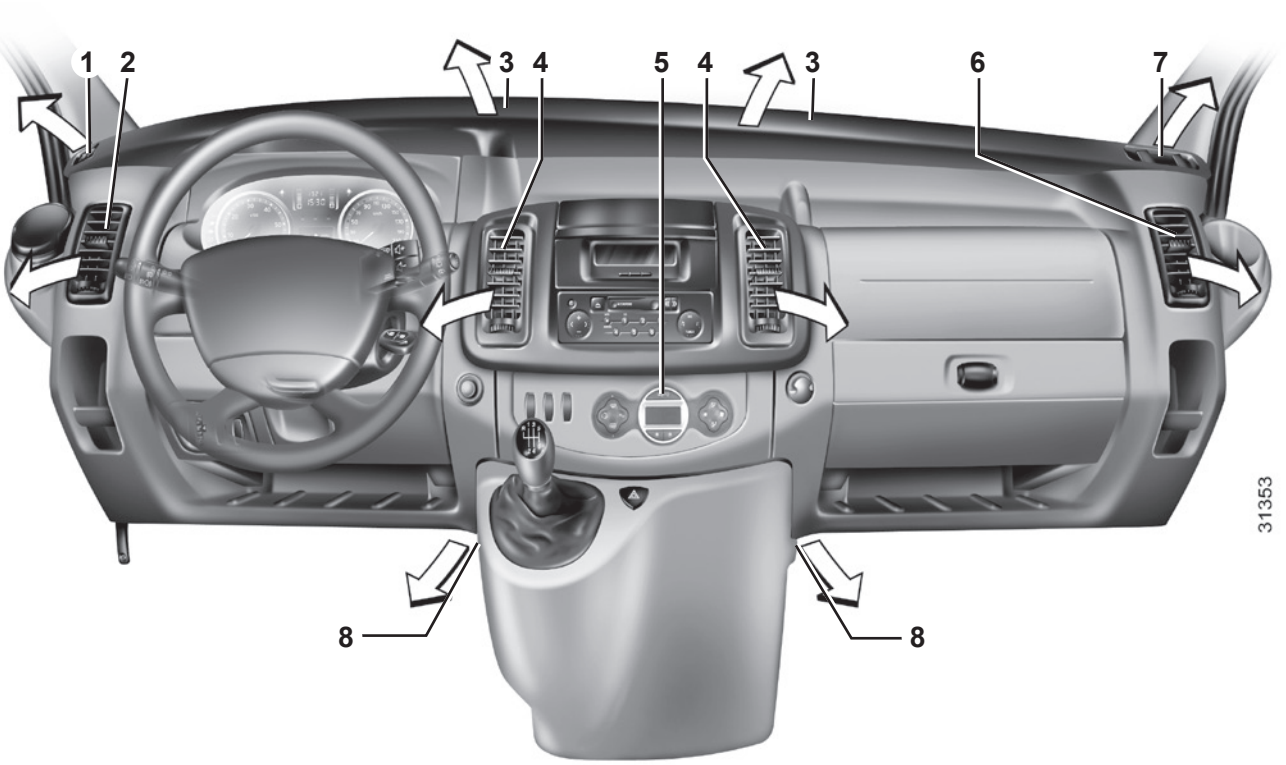
An impact to the underside of the vehicle (e.g.: striking a post, raised kerb or other street furniture) may result in damage to the vehicle (e.g.: deformation of an axle).

To avoid any risk of accident, have your vehicle checked by an approved Dealer.

Section 3: Your comfort

Air vents 3.2
Air conditioning 3.4
Automatic climate control 3.9
Additional heating and air conditioning 3.19
Windows 3.21
Interior lighting 3.23
Sun visor/Grab handle 3.24
Ashtrays, cigarette lighter, accessories socket 3.25
Passenger compartment storage 3.26
Rear bench seats 3.29
removing/fitting 3.31
Transporting objects 3.33
Luggage cover 3.36
Multimedia equipment 3.37

AIR VENTS, air outlets (1/2)



1 Left-hand side window demister.

2 Side air vent.

3 Windscreen demisting vents.

4 Centre air vents.

5 Control panel.

6 Side air vent.

7 Right-hand side window demister.

8 Front footwell heater outlets.

AIR VENTS, air outlets (2/2)

Air vents

Air flow

Move the control knob ***1*** (beyond the point of resistance).

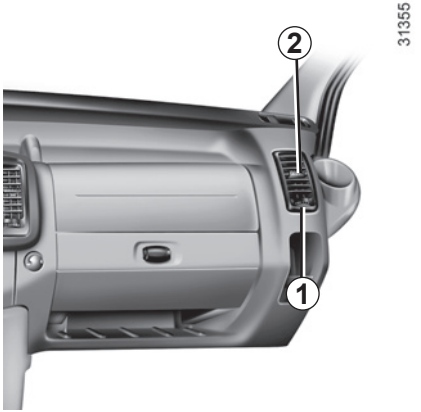
maximum air flow.

closed.

Direction

Right/left: move tab ***2***.

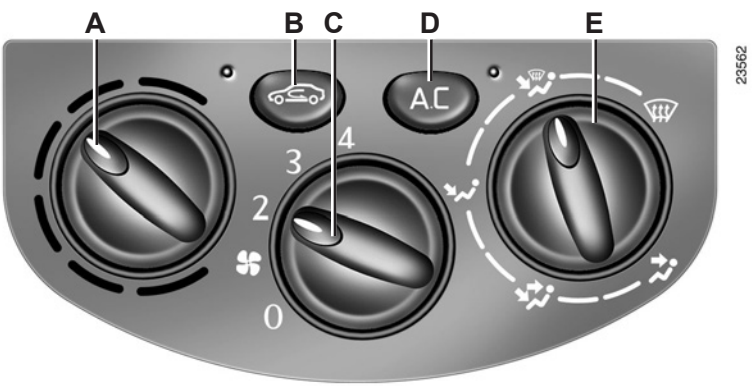
Up/down: press or lift tab ***2***.



To remove bad odours from your vehicles, only use the systems designed for this purpose. Consult an approved Dealer.

Do not add anything to the vehicle's ventilation circuit (for example, to remove bad odours).

There is a risk of damage or of fire.



Controls

(depending on the vehicle)

A Adjusts the air temperature

B Switches on air recirculation

C Adjusts the amount of air blown into the passenger compartment

D Switches on the air conditioning

E Air distribution

Information and advice for use:
Refer to the end of the “Air conditioning” paragraph.

Adjusting the air temperature

Turn control ***A***.

To the right: maximum possible temperature.

To the left: minimum possible temperature.

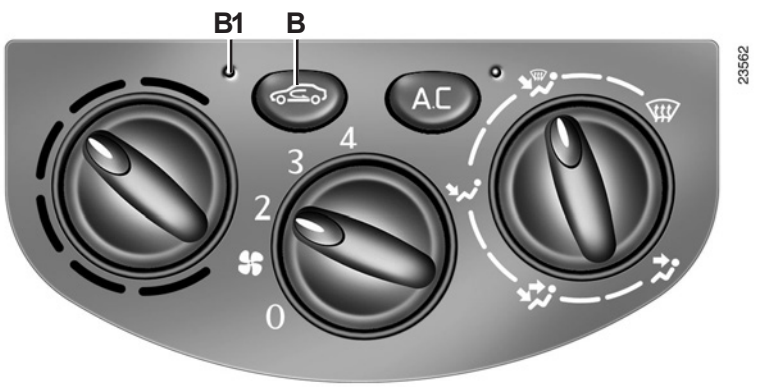
Adjusting the amount of air blown into the passenger compartment

Turn control ***C***.

The passenger compartment is ventilated by blown air. The blower determines how much air enters the passenger compartment, but vehicle speed also has some influence on this.

The further the control is positioned to the right, the greater the amount of air blown into the passenger compartment.

Note: To close off the air intake completely and switch off the system, set control ***C*** to **0**.



Air recirculation control

Press button ***B***: operating tell-tale light ***B1*** comes on.

Under these conditions, air is taken from the passenger compartment and is recirculated, with no air being taken from outside the vehicle.

Recirculation allows:

– isolating the vehicle from the external atmosphere (driving in polluted areas, etc.);

– the passenger compartment to be brought to the desired temperature as quickly as possible.

Prolonged use of air recirculation can lead to condensation forming on the side windows and windscreen, and discomfort due to the use of non-renewed air in the passenger compartment.

We therefore advise you to return to normal mode (external air) as soon as the air recirculation function is no longer required, by pressing button ***B*** again.

Distribution of air in the passenger compartment

Turn control ***E***.

There is a notch between each position allowing intermediate adjustment.

The air flow is directed to the dashboard vents.

This selection is not appropriate if all the air vents are closed.

The air flow is directed to the dashboard vents and the footwells.

The air flow is directed mainly to the footwells.

The air flow is distributed between all the air vents, the front side window demisting air vents, the windscreen demisting vent and the footwells.

Close the dashboard vents for more effective demisting.

All the air is directed towards the windscreen and front side window demisting vents.

In this position, demisting may be more effective if the air conditioning is switched on at the same time.

Air conditioning controls

Button ***D*** switches the air conditioning on or off.

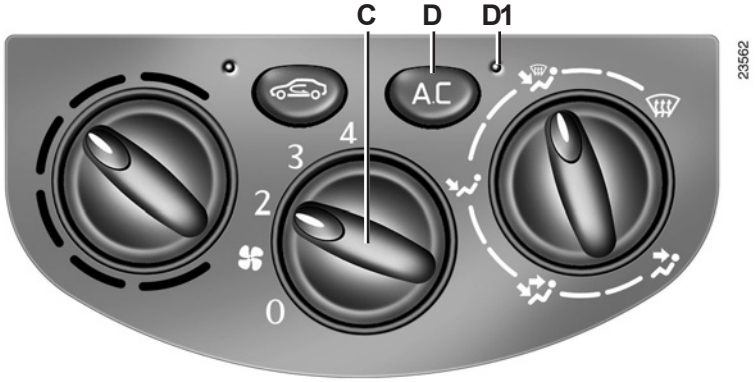
The system **cannot be switched on** if control ***C*** is set to **0**.

Using the air conditioning system enables you to:

– lowering the temperature inside the passenger compartment;

– eliminate condensation more quickly.

Note: The air conditioning may be used in all conditions but does not operate when the external temperature is low.



Indicator light *D1* off

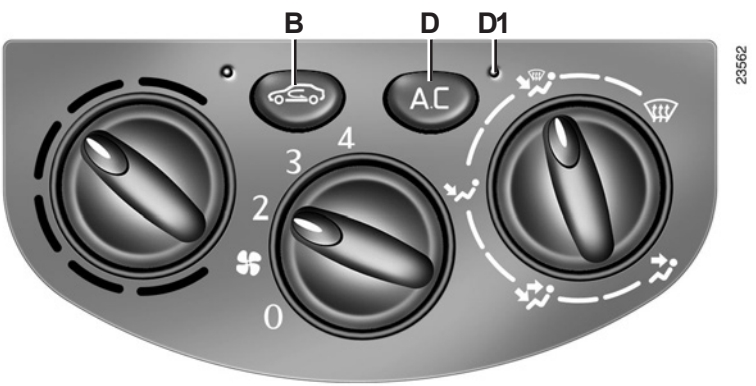
The air conditioning is not operating.

In this case, ventilation is the same as for a vehicle without air conditioning.

Indicator light *D1* on

Air conditioning is in **normal** mode.

Air is taken from outside the vehicle, providing a continuous supply of fresh air.



In very hot weather or when the vehicle has been parked in the sun, open the doors for a few moments to let the hot air escape before starting the engine.

To lower the temperature to the desired comfort level use the passenger compartment isolation function ***B***. Once the desired comfort level is obtained, stop recirculation mode.

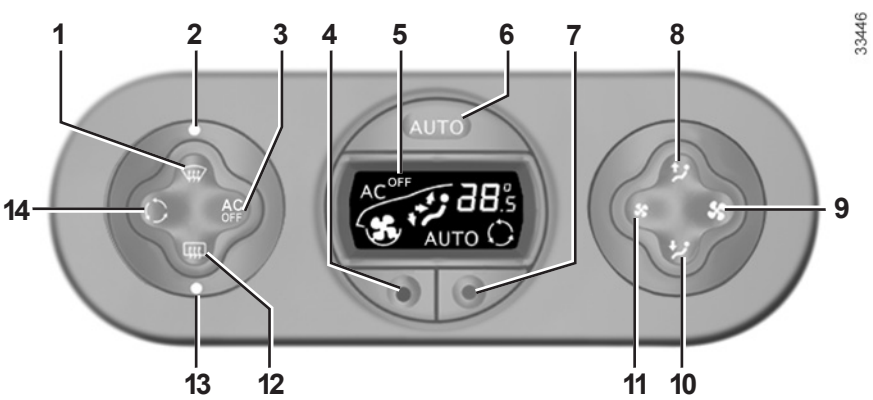
When the air conditioning system is operating, all windows must be closed for maximum efficiency.

If no cold air is produced

Check that the controls are set correctly and that the fuses are sound. If they are not, switch off the heating and air conditioning system (indicator light ***D1*** goes out) and contact an approved Dealer.

Do not open the refrigerant fluid circuit. The fluid may damage eyes or skin.

AUTOMATIC CLIMATE CONTROL (1/9)



The controls

1 Clear View button to demist and de-ice the windows.

2 Clear View function indicator light.

3 Switch the air conditioning off.

4 and 7 Adjusting the air temperature.

5 Display.

6 Starting the automatic air conditioning.

8 and 10 Passenger compartment air distribution adjustment.

9 and 11 Adjusting the ventilation speed.

12 Heated rear screen with demisting function and heated door mirrors (depending on vehicle).

13 Heated rear screen warning light.

14 Air recirculation control.

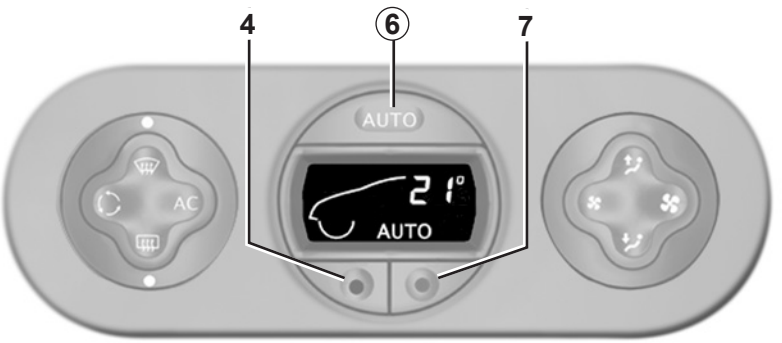
Information and advice on use: refer to the end of the paragraph on “Heating/ air conditioning”.

Buttons ***1*** and ***12*** are complemented by operating indicator lights (***2*** and ***13***):

– indicator light on, the function is switched on;

– indicator light off, the function is switched off.

AUTOMATIC CLIMATE CONTROL (2/9)



Ambient temperature: automatic mode

Automatic mode

Press button ***6***.

Only the temperature and the AUTO symbol are displayed.

Functions managed in automatic mode are not displayed.

The automatic climate control system guarantees comfort in the passenger compartment and good visibility (except in the event of extreme conditions), while optimising consumption.

This is the recommended mode of use.

– press button ***7*** to increase the temperature;

– press button ***4*** to decrease the temperature.

Note: The maximum and minimum settings of 15°C and 27°C allow the system to produce a minimum or maximum temperature, whatever the ambient conditions.

In automatic mode (AUTO indicator light on the display is lit), all heating and air conditioning functions are controlled by the system.

When you modify certain functions the AUTO indicator light goes out. Only the modified function is not controlled by the system.

Ambient temperature: (automatic mode) (continued)

Operation

To reach and keep the chosen comfort level and to maintain good visibility, the system controls:

– ventilation speed;

– air distribution;

– air recirculation management;

– air conditioning start/stop;

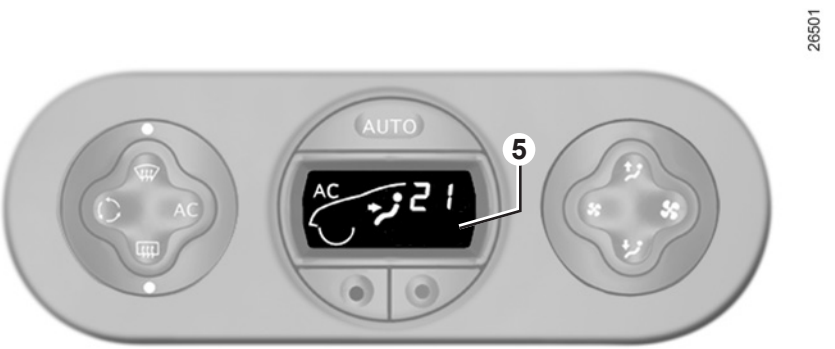
– air temperature.

The displayed temperature values show a comfort level.

When the vehicle is started in cold or hot weather, increasing or decreasing the value displayed does not mean that the temperature is reached more quickly. Whatever the indicated temperature may be, the system optimises the increase or decrease in temperature (the ventilation system does not start instantly at maximum speed: it gradually increases until the engine temperature is sufficient, which may take from a few seconds to several minutes).

Generally speaking, unless there is a particular reason not to, the dashboard air vents should remain open.

AUTOMATIC CLIMATE CONTROL (4/9)

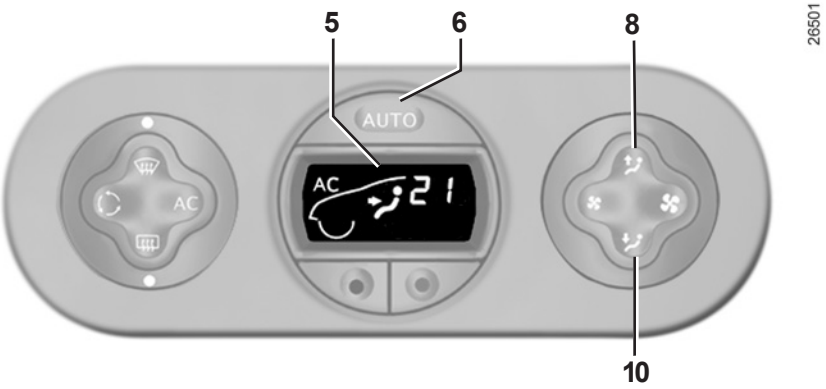


Adjusting automatic mode

Automatic mode is the normal operating mode of the system (AUTO warning light lit on display ***5***) but you may alter the selections made by the system (air distribution, etc.). These options are explained on the following pages.

This is the recommended mode of use: the automatic heating and air conditioning system guarantees comfort (except in the event of extreme conditions) in the passenger compartment and good visibility while optimising consumption.

Return to automatic mode as soon as possible.



Distribution of air in the passenger compartment

There are five possible combinations for air distribution, which may be selected by pressing buttons ***8*** and ***10*** repeatedly. The arrows on display ***5*** indicate the setting selected:

All the air flow is directed to the demisting vents for the windscreen and the side windows.

The air flow is directed to the windscreen and side window demisting vents, and the passenger footwells.

The air flow is directed to all the air vents.

The air flow is directed towards all the air vents and the passenger footwells.

The air flow is directed mainly towards the footwells.

The manual air distribution option causes the operating tell-tale light on the display ***5*** to go out (automatic mode), but only air distribution is no longer controlled automatically by the system.

Press button ***6*** to return to automatic mode.

AUTOMATIC CLIMATE CONTROL (6/9)

Varying the ventilation speed

In automatic mode, the system uses the most suitable amount of air to reach and maintain the desired comfort level.

Automatic mode is switched off by pressing buttons ***9*** and ***11***.

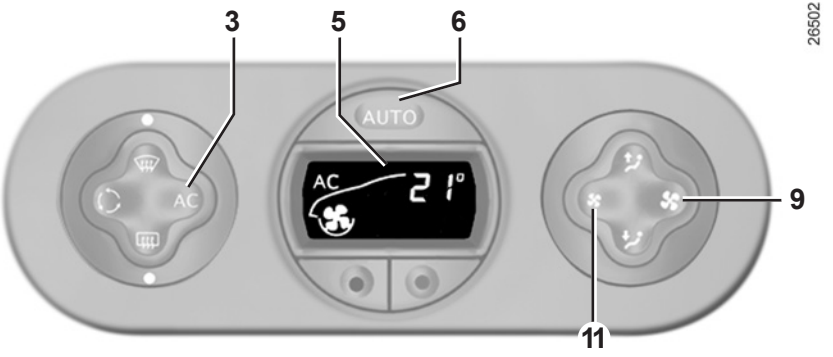
These buttons allow you to increase or decrease ventilation speed.

Switching air conditioning on or off

In automatic mode, the system switches the air conditioning system on or off, depending on the climate conditions.

Exit automatic mode by pressing button ***3***: the AUTO warning light on display ***5*** goes out.

Button ***3*** activates (display warning light comes on) or stops (warning light goes out) the air conditioning function.

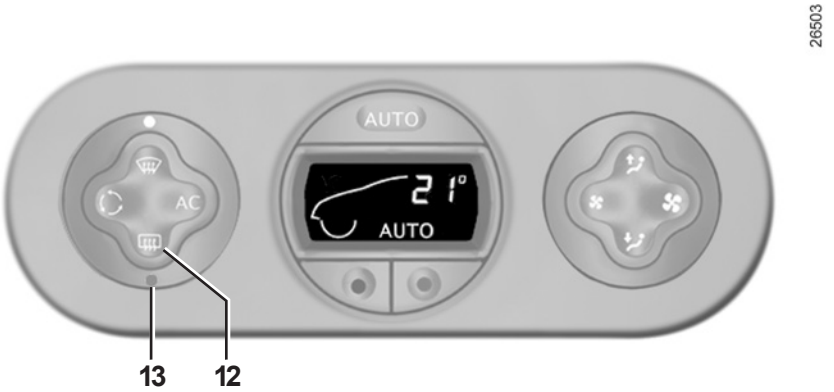


Note: the Clear View function automatically activates the air conditioning system (indicator light on). Press button ***6*** to return to automatic mode.

Do not open the refrigerant fluid circuit. The fluid may damage eyes or skin.

In automatic mode, in cold weather, the ventilation will not start immediately at maximum power but will increase progressively until the engine temperature is warm enough to heat the passenger compartment air. This may take from a few seconds to several minutes.

AUTOMATIC CLIMATE CONTROL (7/9)

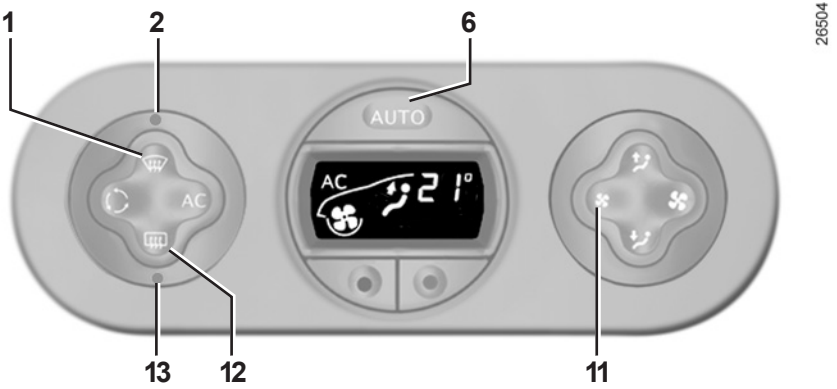


Rear screen de-icing/ demisting

With the engine running, press button ***12***, and operating tell-tale ***13*** comes on.

This function permits rapid demisting/ de-icing of the rear screen and de-icing of the door mirrors (on equipped vehicles).

To exit this function, press button ***12*** again. Demisting automatically stops by default.



Clear View function

With the engine running, press button ***1***, and operating tell-tale ***2*** comes on.

The AUTO button indicator light (on the display) goes out.

This function rapidly demists/de-ices the windscreen, the front side windows and the door mirrors (depending on the vehicle).

It automatically starts the air conditioning, inhibits recirculation and switches on the rear screen heating (warning light ***13***).

Press button ***12*** if you do not want the heated rear screen to be activated; warning light ***13*** goes out.

Note: if you wish to reduce the air flow (which may produce a certain amount of noise in the passenger compartment), press button ***11***.

To exit this function, press either:

– button ***1*** again;

– button ***6*** (the AUTO indicator light on the display will light up).

Air recirculation mode

Pressing button ***14*** activates air recirculation (the symbol lights up on the display).

During recirculation, air is taken from the passenger compartment and is recycled, with no air being taken from outside the vehicle.

Air recirculation allows the external atmosphere to be cut off (when driving in polluted areas, etc.).

Prolonged use of this position may lead to odours, caused by non-renewal of air, and the formation of condensation on the windows.

We therefore advise you to return to normal mode (external air or automatic recirculation) as soon as air recirculation is no longer needed, by pressing button ***14***.

Fuel consumption

You will normally notice an increase in fuel consumption (especially when driving in town) when the air conditioning is operating. For vehicles fitted with manual air conditioning, switch off the system when it is not required.

Advice for reducing consumption and therefore helping to preserve the environment:

Drive with the air vents open and the windows closed.

If the vehicle has been parked in the sun, open the doors for a few moments to let the hot air escape before starting the engine.

Maintenance

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle for the inspection frequency.

Operating faults

As a general rule, contact your approved dealer in the event of an operating fault.

– **Reduction in de-icing, demisting or air conditioning performance.** This may be caused by the passenger compartment filter cartridge becoming clogged.

– **No cold air is being produced.** Check that the controls are set correctly and that the fuses are sound. Otherwise, switch off the system.

Notes

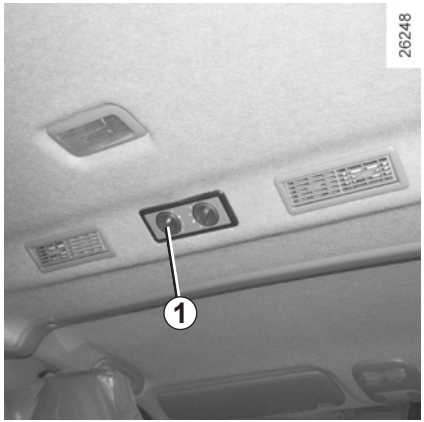
Presence of water under the vehicle. After prolonged use of the air conditioning system, it is normal for water to be present under the vehicle. This is caused by condensation.

Do not add anything to the vehicle's ventilation circuit (for example, to remove bad odours).

There is a risk of damage or of fire.

Do not open the refrigerant fluid circuit. The fluid may damage eyes or skin.

ADDITIONAL AIR CONDITIONING (1/2)

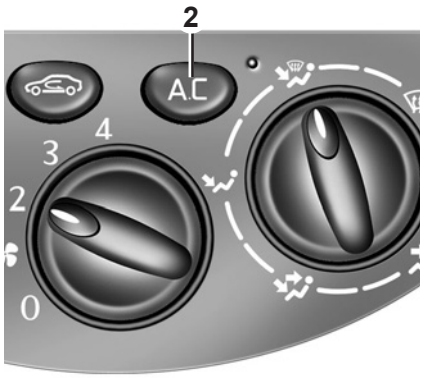


When fitted to the vehicle, the vehicle has four adjustable air vents and, depending on the version, the following controls:

– Heating and air conditioning;

– Automatic climate control.

Note: avoid closing the four air vents at the same time (risk of damaging the system components).



Heating and air conditioning system

Move control(s) ***1*** to vary the amount of air required.

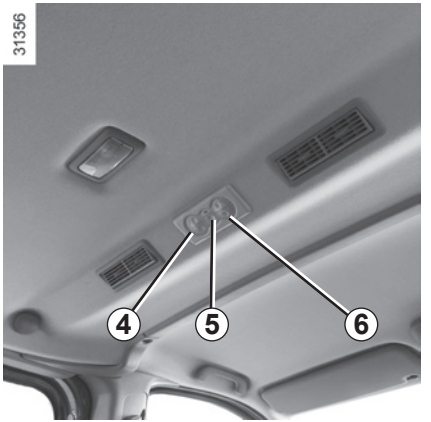
The amount of air (in heating and air conditioning mode) can only be adjusted if the basic air conditioning is operating (button ***2***).

Button ***2*** has an operating tell-tale:

– indicator light on, the function is switched on;

– indicator light off, the function is switched off.

ADDITIONAL AIR CONDITIONING (2/2)



Automatic climate control

3 Automatic mode on and off..

4 Adjusting the amount of cold air.

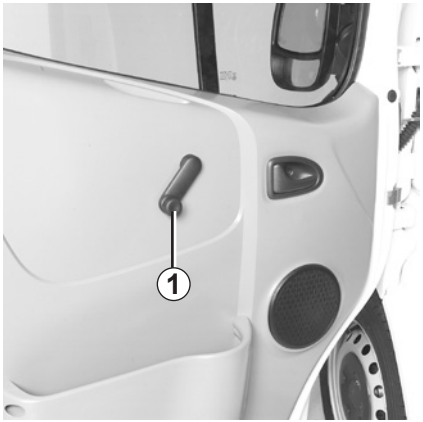
5 Adjusting the amount of warm air.

6 Automatic mode

Button ***5*** has an operating tell-tale:

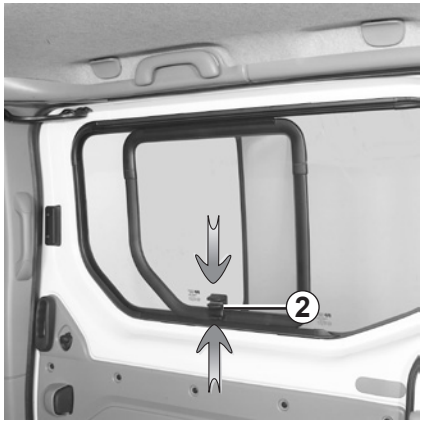
– indicator light on, the function is switched on;

– indicator light off, the function is switched off.



Front manual window winders

Turn handle ***1***.

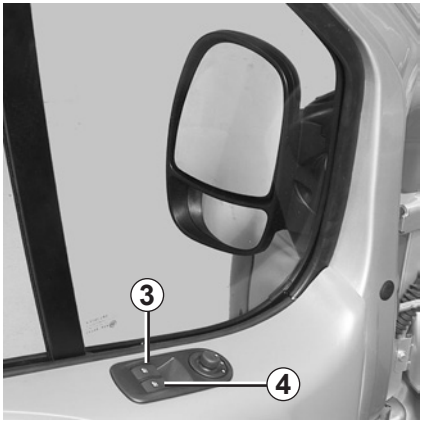


Sliding rear windows

Press tab ***2*** and slide the window.

Sliding windows and doors

Before moving them, ensure that no passenger has part of their body outside the window or door.



Front driver's side electric window

With the ignition on:

Press switch ***3*** to lower the window or lift switch ***3*** to raise it.

Automatic operation (depending on vehicle)

This is in addition to the operation of the driver's window winder described previously.

Press switch ***3*** briefly to raise or lower the window completely.

Pressing switch ***3*** again while the window is moving will stop the operation.

Front passenger's side electric window

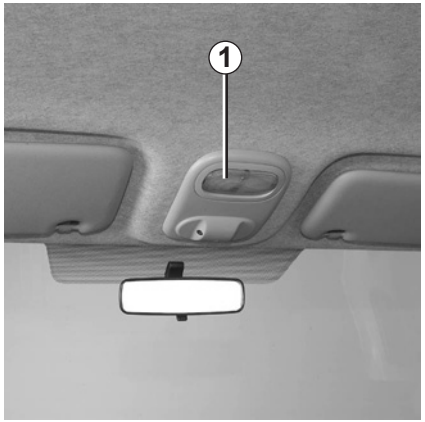
With the ignition on, press switch ***4*** to lower the window or lift switch ***4*** to raise it.

Avoid resting any objects against a half-open window: there is a risk that the electric window could be damaged.

Driver's responsibility

Never leave your vehicle with the key or remote control inside and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised, even for a short while. They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors. If any part of the body becomes trapped, reverse the direction of the window immediately by pressing the relevant switch.

Risk of serious injury.



Tilting light ***1***, ***2***, ***3*** or ***4*** provides:

– continuous lighting;

– intermittent lighting;

– no lighting.

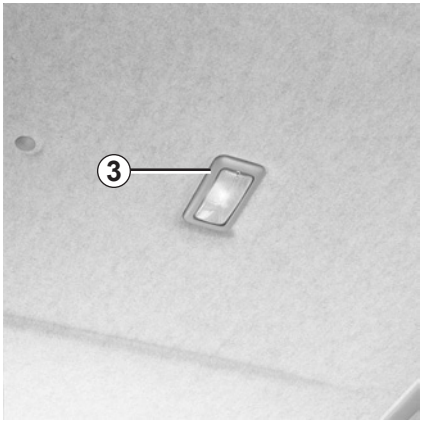
Intermittent lighting

Vehicle with remote control locking unit

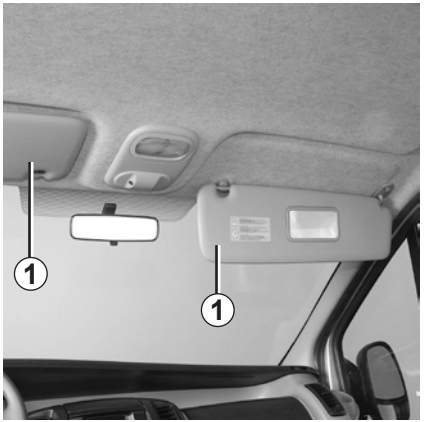
Opening a front door or, depending on the vehicle, one of the other doors, switches on all the courtesy lights.

Vehicle without remote control locking unit

All the courtesy lights will come on when a front or rear door is opened.



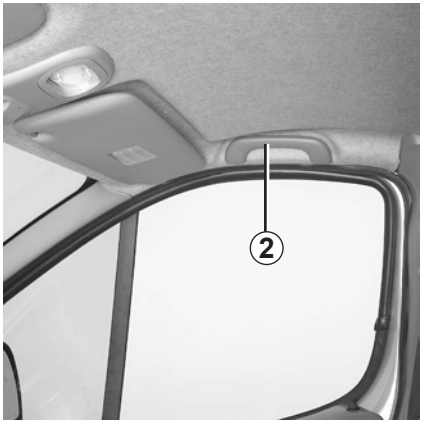
SUN VISOR/GRAB HANDLE



Sun visor

Lower sun visor ***1***.

The sun visor can be swung round against the window.



Grab handle *2*

This offers support and can be held when the vehicle is being driven.

Do not use it for getting into or out of the vehicle.

ASHTRAY/CIGAR LIGHTER/ACCESSORIES SOCKET

Ashtray on dashboard

Depending on the vehicle, it may be located on either side of the dashboard (location ***A*** or ***B***).

Lift cover ***1*** to open.

Remove the ashtray to empty it.

Front cigar lighter

Depending on the vehicle, with the ignition on, push in the cigar lighter ***2***.

It will spring back with a click when it is ready. Pull it out to use. After use, replace it without pushing it all the way in.

Accessories socket

Depending on the vehicle, this is located in the cigar lighter socket ***2***.

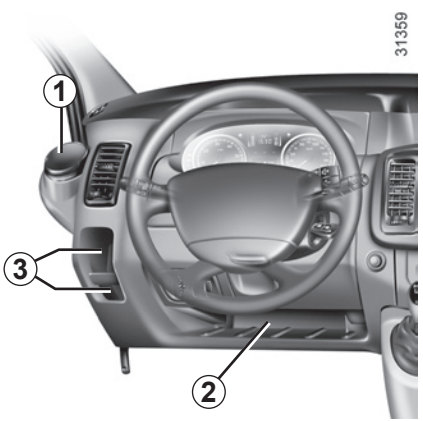
It is provided for connecting accessories approved by our Technical Department with a maximum power of 120 Watts (12 V).

If your vehicle is not fitted with a cigar lighter and an ashtray, these can be obtained from an approved Dealer.

Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 Watts only.

Fire hazard.

PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE (1/3)

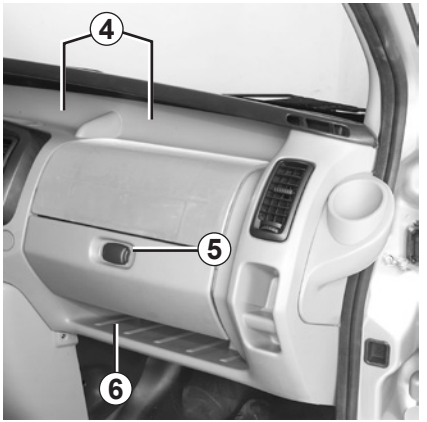


Location *1*

This location can be used as a cup holder, a storage compartment or as a receptacle to fit the ashtray.

Storage compartment on the driver's side *2* and *3*

Nothing should be placed on the floor (area in front of driver) as such objects may slide under the pedal during braking manoeuvres, thus obstructing its use.



Dashboard storage compartment *4* and *6*

Ensure that no hard, heavy or pointed objects are placed in the "open" storage compartments in such a way that they may fall onto passengers during sudden turning, braking or in the event of an accident.

Passenger side glove box

To open, press control ***5***.

Depending on the vehicle, the glove box may have ventilation and air conditioning (one 1.5 litre bottle can be stored there).

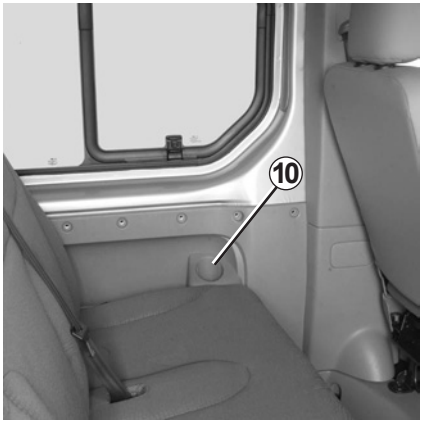
Turn blanking cover ***7*** to open or close the air vent.

PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE (2/3)

Location *8*

This location can be used as a cup holder, a storage compartment or as a receptacle to fit the ashtray.

Front door storage compartment and cup holder *9*

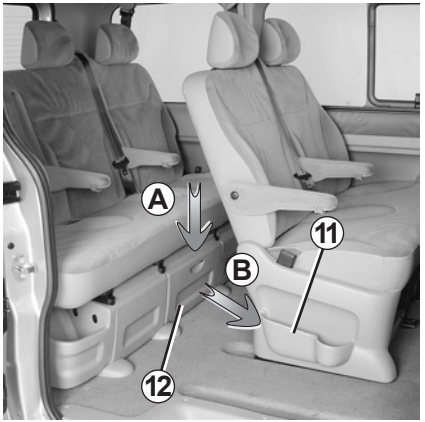


Location *10*

This storage space may be used as a cup holder.

When turning corners, accelerating or braking, ensure that the receptacle being held by the cup holder is not dislodged.

There is a risk of injury if hot liquid escapes.



Storage compartment *11*

Ski case *12*

To open, press (movement ***A***), then lower (movement ***B***).

Storage compartment *13*

Ensure that no hard, heavy or pointed objects are placed in the “open” storage compartments in such a way that they may fall onto passengers during sudden turning, braking or in the event of an accident.

Accessories socket

Accessories socket ***14*** is designed for connecting accessories with a maximum power rating of 120 Watts (voltage: 12 V) which have been approved by our Technical Department.

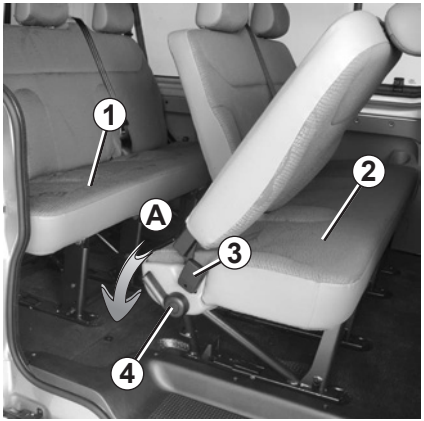
Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 Watts only.

Fire hazard.

REAR BENCH SEATS (1/2)

Depending on the vehicle, there may be two rear bench seats: bench seat ***2*** (2nd row of seats) and bench seat ***1*** (3rd row of seats).

For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.



Bench seat *2*

To facilitate access to the last row of seats (bench seat ***1***), detach the seat belt of bench seat ***2*** by unlocking it from its unit ***3*** and move control ***4*** downwards (movement ***A***) to tilt the bench seatback.

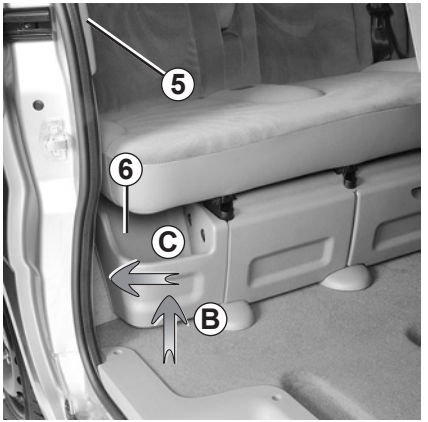
Remember to lock the seat belt in place once more when a passenger is occupying the seat.

Ensure that the bench seats are locked in place correctly when refitting them.

Check that the side seat belts are locked in their unit correctly.

Bench seat *1*

This can be folded and, depending on the vehicle, retracted.



To fold it down

– Lift seatback unlocking control ***5***;

– fold down the seatback onto the seat base.

When moving the rear bench seat, check that the bench seat anchorage points are clean (they should be free from grit, cloths or any other item which may prevent the bench seat from locking securely).

To fold down
(depending on the vehicle)

– Remove storage compartment ***6***, lift it (movement ***B***) and remove it (movement ***C***);

– hold the bars ***7*** and bring them together simultaneously (movement ***D***);

– tilt the seat unit forwards until it locks.

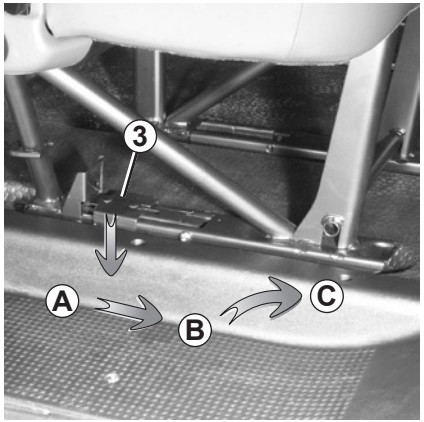
REAR BENCH SEATS: functions (1/2)

Functions of bench seats *1* and *2*

(depending on the vehicle)

These are removed and refitted in the same way.
Bench seat ***1*** can be fitted in the first or last row.
Bench seat ***2*** can only be fitted in the first row.
Note: in all cases, if the bench seat is not equipped with catch ***3***, it is fixed.

Depending vehicle, it is not permitted to swap bench seats ***1*** and ***2***.



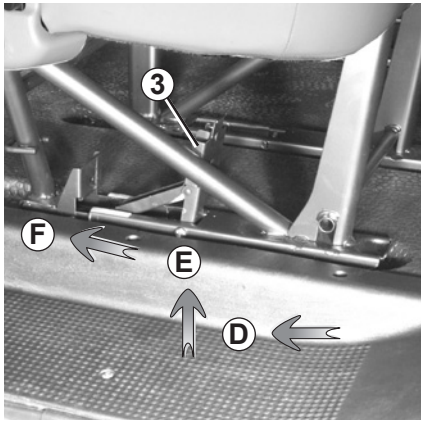
Removal

First, release the side seat belts by unlocking them from their unit.

– On each side of the bench seat, press on latch ***3*** then pull it forwards (movements ***A*** and ***B***);

– lift it (movement ***C***);

For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.



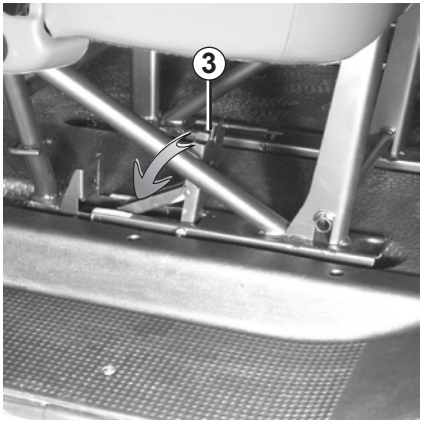
– move the bench seat towards the rear of the vehicle to release the rear anchorage (movement ***D***);

– lift the bench seat (movement ***E***);

– move the bench seat towards the rear again (movement ***F***) to release the front anchorage points;

– remove the bench seat.

REAR BENCH SEATS: functions (2/2)



Fitting

– position the bench seat over the front anchorage points;

– push the bench seat until it sits over the rear anchorage points;

– lower latches ***3*** and push them until they lock.

Ensure that the bench seats are locked in place correctly when refitting them.

Check that the side seat belts are locked in their unit correctly.

The rear bench seats must be placed on their original anchorage points.

Driving with the bench seat in a rear-facing position is prohibited.

Luggage net *A*

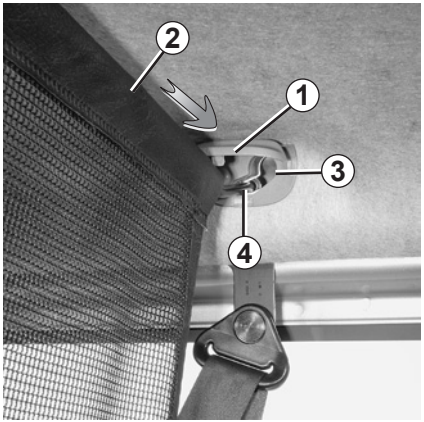
If fitted, this can be used when transporting animals or luggage to isolate them from the passenger section.

It can be positioned:

– behind the front seats;

– behind a rear bench seat.

Check that the end of the rod ***2*** is resting against the metal part of the cover and not the plastic part.



Fitting the luggage net behind the front seats

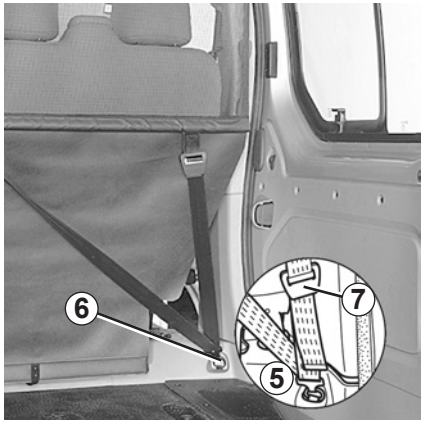
Inside the vehicle on each side:

Upper mounting:

– lift and hold cover ***1*** to access the mounting hole,

– insert the upper rod ***2*** of the net into the largest section ***3*** of the hole,

– slide the rod into the lower section ***4*** of the hole.



Lower mounting:

– attach hook ***5*** of the luggage strap onto ring ***6*** at the base of the bench seat,

– adjust the net strap so that it is taut.

Removal

Loosen the strap by lifting adjustment device ***7*** upwards. Detach the belts.

Fitting the luggage net *A* behind the rear seats

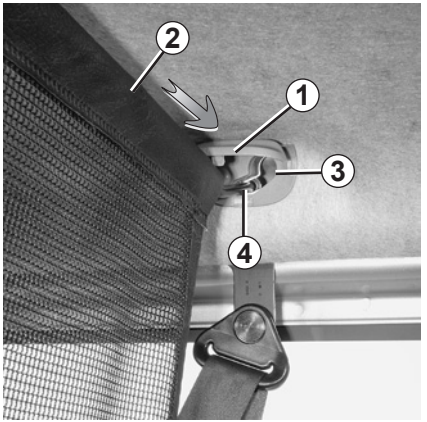
Inside the vehicle on each side:

Upper mounting:

– lift and hold cover ***1*** to access the mounting hole;

– insert the upper rod ***2*** of the net into largest section ***3*** of the hole;

– slide the rod into the lower section ***4*** of the hole.



Lower mounting:

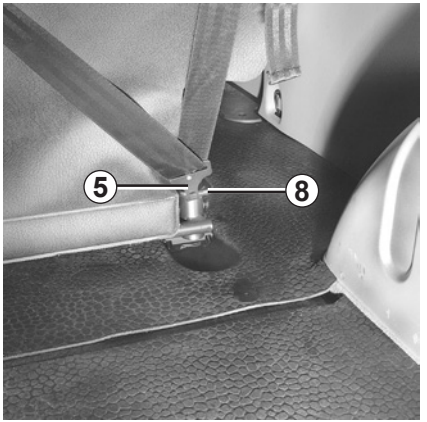
– attach hook ***5*** of the net strap to ring ***8*** or, depending on the vehicle, to ring ***9***;

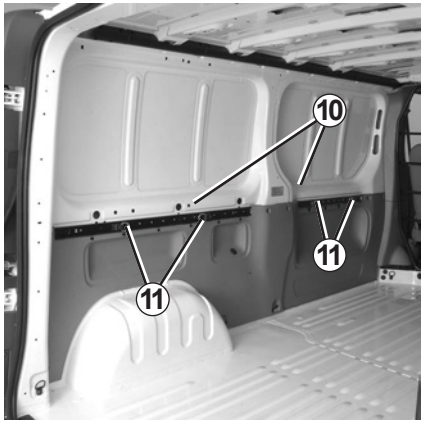
– adjust the net strap so that it is taut.

Removal

Loosen the strap. Detach the belts.

Check that the end of rod ***2*** is resting against the metal part of the cover and not the plastic part.

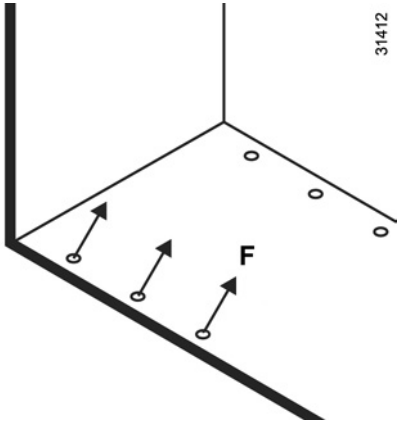




In the rear load area

Depending on the vehicle, rails ***10***, each fitted with two rings ***11***, prevent transported objects from moving around.

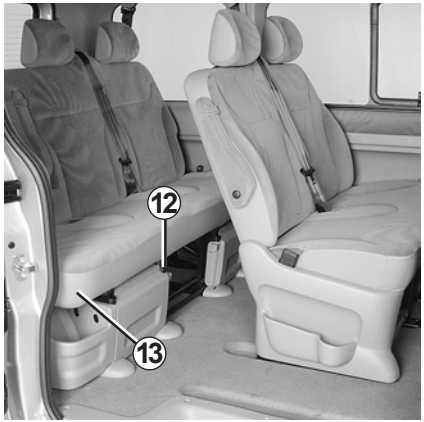
The sole purpose of these rings is to prevent transported objects from moving. The objects must be secured to the mounting rings on the vehicle floor beforehand.



You can slide the rings onto the rail to position them in the desired location. To do this, pull out the button and slide the ring at the same time. Release it so that the button fits into one of the openings on the rail which are specifically designed to provide a secure mounting.

Special note for van version

Max. **F**: 625 daN



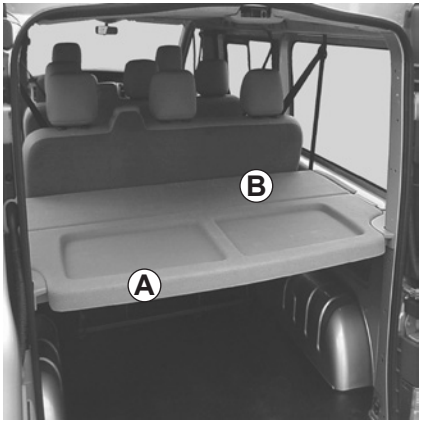
Depending on the length of the objects transported in the rear load area, use centre flap ***12*** beneath rear bench seat ***13***.

Always position the heaviest items directly on the floor. Use the lashing points on the floor of the load area, if these are fitted to the vehicle. The luggage should be loaded in such a way that no items will be thrown forward and strike the occupants if the driver has to brake suddenly. Fasten the rear seat belts, even if the seats are not occupied.

LUGGAGE COVER

Removal

Depending on the vehicle, lift parcel shelf ***A*** or ***B*** until it is vertical and then push the joints on either side to unlock it.



To refit, carry out the above operations in reverse order.

Do not place any objects, especially heavy or solid objects on the luggage cover. These may pose a risk to the vehicle occupants if the driver has to brake suddenly or if the vehicle is involved in an accident.

MULTIMEDIA EQUIPMENT

The presence and location of this equipment depends on the vehicle's multimedia equipment.

1 Display;

2 radio;

3 steering column control;

4 multimedia sockets.

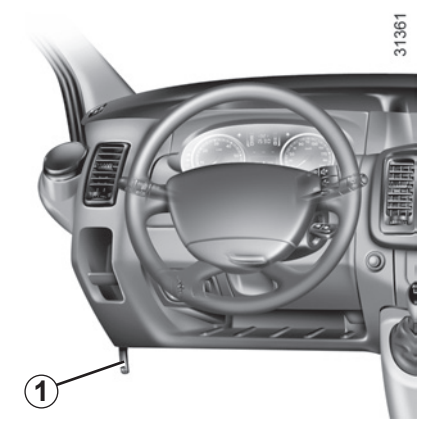
To use this equipment, consult the instructions for the equipment which should be kept with the other vehicle documentation.

Section 4: Maintenance

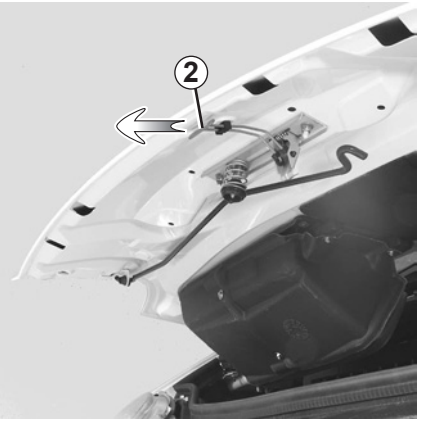
Bonnet 4.2
Engine oil level: general information 4.4
Engine oil level: topping up/filling 4.6
Engine oil change 4.8
Levels 4.9
- coolant 4.9
- power-assisted steering pump 4.10
- brake fluid 4.11
- windscreen washer reservoir 4.12

Filters 4.12
Battery 4.13
Bodywork maintenance 4.14
Interior trim maintenance 4.16

BONNET (1/2)

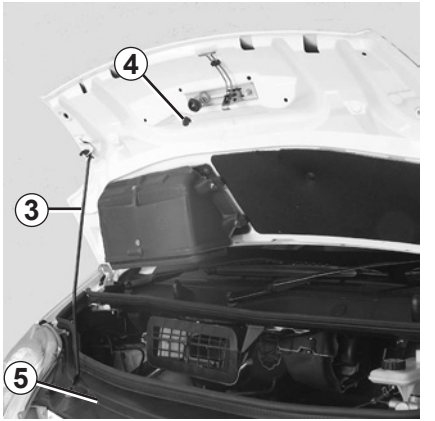


To open the bonnet, pull handle ***1***.



Unlocking the bonnet catch

To unlock, pull catch ***2***.



Opening the bonnet

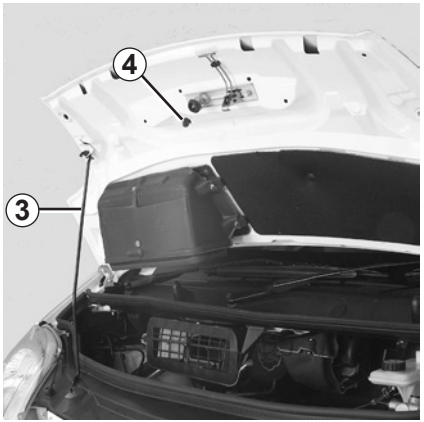
Lift the bonnet, release stay ***3*** from its holder ***4*** and, for your safety, **always** fix it in location ***5***.

The engine may be hot when carrying out operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan can come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.

In the event of any impact, no matter how slight, against the radiator grille or bonnet, have the bonnet catch checked by an approved Dealer as soon as possible.

BONNET (2/2)



Closing the bonnet

To close the bonnet, replace stay ***3*** back into its holder ***4***, hold the bonnet in the middle and lower it to 20 cm above the closed position, then release it. It will latch automatically under its own weight.

Ensure that the bonnet is properly locked.

Ensure that nothing is preventing locking (grit, cloths, etc.).

After carrying out any work in the engine compartment, check that nothing has been left behind (cloth, tools, etc.).

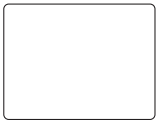
These may damage the engine or cause a fire.

ENGINE OIL LEVEL: general information (1/2)

It is normal for an engine to use oil for lubrication and cooling of moving parts and it is sometimes necessary to top up the level between oil changes.
However, contact your approved Dealer if more than 0.5 litres is being consumed every 600 miles (1,000 km) after the running in period.
Oil change frequency: check the oil level from time to time and certainly before any long journey to avoid the risk of damaging your engine.

Reading the oil level

The vehicle must be parked on level ground and the engine should have been switched off for some time beforehand to obtain an accurate reading.
The dipstick must be used to read the exact oil level and make sure that the maximum level has not been exceeded (risk of engine damage).
Refer to the paragraph entitled “topping up - filling” on the following pages.
The instrument panel display only alerts the driver when the oil level is at its minimum.



Message 1
Level above minimum

Message 2
Minimum level

Minimum oil level warning on the instrument panel

When the ignition has been switched on for approximately 30 seconds:

if the level is above the minimum level, the display shows nothing: display message **1**.

To gain a more precise indication of the level, press the trip mileage reset button or the information scroll button on the trip computer.

The squares which appear on the display indicate the level. These symbols disappear as the oil level drops and they are replaced by dashes.

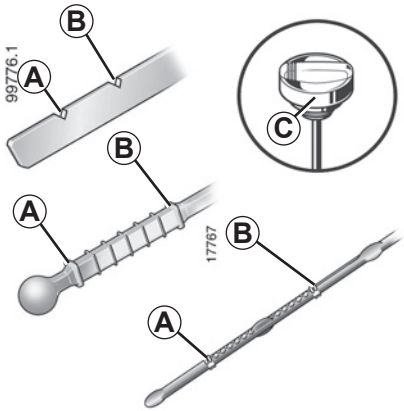
To advance to trip computer reading, press the button again.

if the level is at the minimum level: the word “oil” flashes (display message **2**) and warning light SERV lights up on the instrument panel, depending on the vehicle.

It is vital to top up the oil as soon as possible.

The display only warns the driver if the oil level is at the minimum level. It does not inform the driver that the oil level has exceeded the maximum level as this can only be measured using a dipstick.

ENGINE OIL LEVEL: general information (2/2)



Reading the level using the dipstick

– Remove the dipstick (refer to the following pages for its location) and wipe it with a clean lint-free cloth;

– push the dipstick in as far as it will go, (for vehicles fitted with a “cap-type dipstick” ***C***, and screw the cap in completely);

– take out the dipstick again;

– read the level: it should never fall below minimum mark ***A*** or exceed maximum mark ***B***.

Once the operation has been completed, ensure that the dipstick is pushed in as far as it will go or that the cap-type dipstick is completely screwed in.

Exceeding the maximum engine oil level

The oil level should only be read with the dipstick as explained above.

If the oil level exceeds the maximum level, **do not start your vehicle** and contact an approved Dealer.

Under no circumstances should maximum filling level ***B*** be exceeded: this could damage the engine and the catalytic converter.

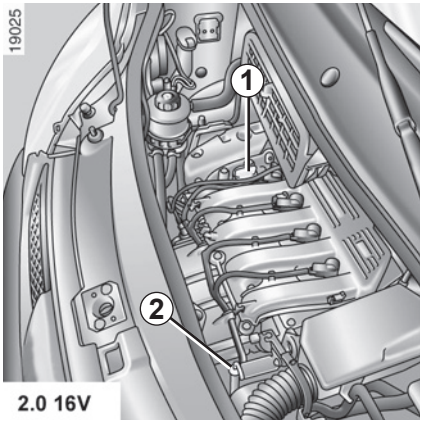
Consult your approved Dealer at once if you notice an abnormal or repeated drop in any of the fluid levels.

In order to prevent splashback, it is recommended that a funnel be used when topping up/filling with oil

The engine may be hot when carrying out operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan can come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.

ENGINE OIL LEVEL: topping up/filling (1/3)



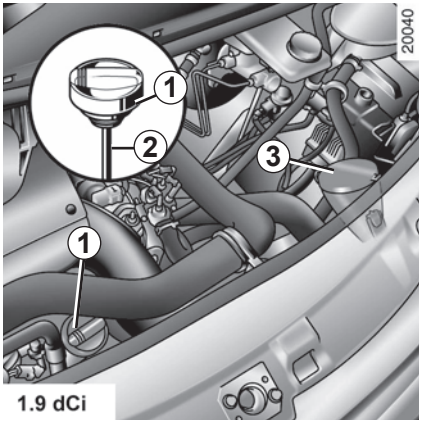
2.0 16V

Topping up/filling

The vehicle must be parked on level ground and the engine should be cold (for instance, before the engine is started up for the first time in the day).

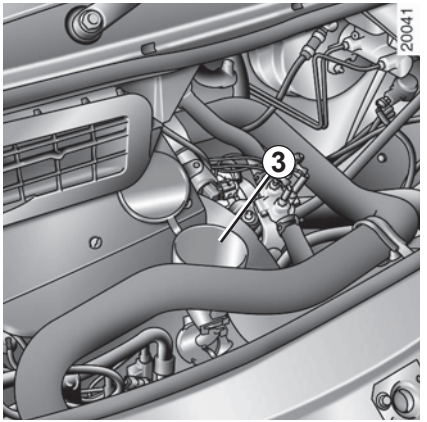
Engine oil grade

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle for information regarding which grade of oil to use.



1.9 dCi

– Unscrew cap ***1***;
– unclip funnel ***3*** from its housing if necessary;
– open the upper and lower covers of the funnel;
– position it over the oil filling neck;
– top up the level (as a guide, the capacity between the minimum and maximum reading on the dipstick ***2*** is between 1.5 and 2 litres, depending on the engine);

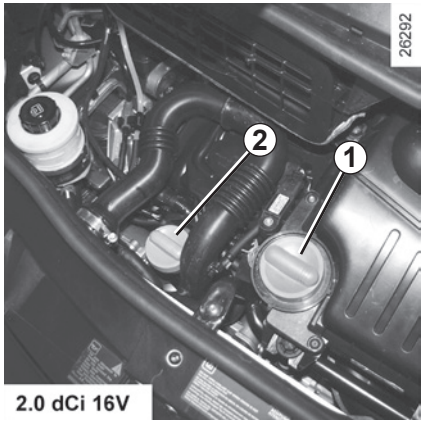


– wait for approximately 10 minutes to allow the oil to flow into the engine;
– check the level using the dipstick ***2*** (as described above).

Once the operation has been completed, ensure that the dipstick is pushed in as far as it will go or that the cap-type dipstick is completely screwed in.

Do not exceed the **MAX** level and remember to refit cap ***1*** and to stow away funnel ***3***.

ENGINE OIL LEVEL: topping up/filling (2/3)



2.0 dCi 16V

Topping up/filling

The vehicle must be on level ground, with the engine off and cold (for example before starting it for the first time in the day): unscrew cap ***1***.

Engine oil grade

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle for information regarding which grade of oil to use.

Do not exceed the **MAX** level and do not forget to refit cap ***1***.

– top up the level (as a guide, the capacity between the minimum and maximum reading on the dipstick ***2*** is between 1.5 and 2 litres, depending on the engine);

– wait for approximately 10 minutes to allow the oil to flow into the engine;

– check the level using the dipstick ***2*** (as described above).

Once the operation has been completed, ensure that the dipstick is pushed in as far as it will go or that the cap-type dipstick is completely screwed in.

When working in the engine compartment, ensure that the windscreen wiper stalk is in the park position.

Risk of injury.

ENGINE OIL LEVEL: topping up/filling (3/3)/OIL CHANGE

Oil change

Service interval: refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Average capacities for oil changes
Oil filter included (for information)

2.0 16V engine : 5.35 litres
1.9 dCi engine : 4.70 litres
2.0 dCi 16V engine**: 7.7 litres**

Engine oil grade
Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle for information regarding which grade of oil to use.

Filling: take care when topping up the oil that no oil drips onto engine components - risk of fire. Remember to refit the cap securely as there is a risk of fire if oil splashes onto hot engine components.

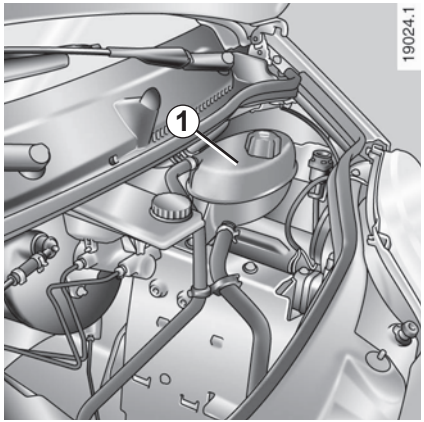
Engine oil change: if you are changing the oil when the engine is hot, be careful not to scald yourself if the oil overflows.

The engine may be hot when carrying out operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan can come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.

Never run the engine in an enclosed space as exhaust gases are poisonous.

Consult your approved Dealer at once if you notice an abnormal or repeated drop in any of the fluid levels.



Coolant

With the engine switched off and on level ground, the level **when cold** must be between the “MINI" and "MAXI" marks on coolant reservoir ***1***.

Top this level up **when cold** before it reaches the MINI mark.

No operations should be carried out on the cooling circuit when the engine is hot.

Risk of burns.

Checking intervals

Check the coolant level regularly (very severe damage is likely to be caused to the engine if it runs out of coolant).

If the level needs to be topped up, only use products approved by our Technical Department which ensure:

– protection against freezing;

– anti-corrosion protection of the cooling system.

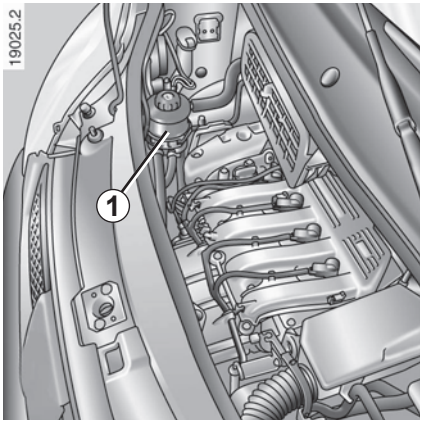
Consult your approved dealer at once if you notice an abnormal or repeated drop in any of the fluid levels.

Replacement intervals

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

The engine may be hot during operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan may come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.



Power-assisted steering pump *1*

Checking intervals:

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

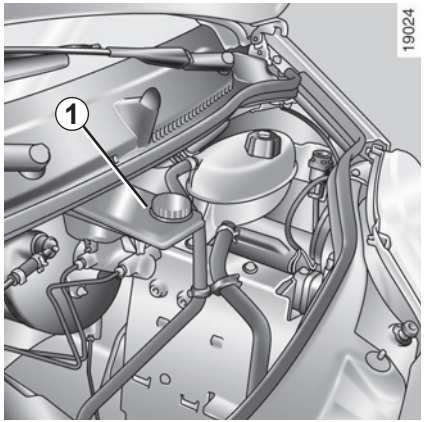
Level

When the engine is cold, the level should be visible between the **MINI** and **MAXI** levels on reservoir ***1***.

For topping up or refilling with oil, use products approved by our technical department.

Take care when working in the engine compartment as the engine cooling fan may start to operate at any moment without warning.

Risk of injury.



Brake fluid

This should be checked frequently, and immediately if you notice even the slightest loss in braking efficiency.

The level should be read with the engine switched off and on level ground.

Level *1*

It is normal for the level to drop as the brake shoes become worn, but it must never drop lower than the **"MINI"** warning line.

If you wish to check the disc and drum wear yourself, you should obtain the document explaining the checking procedure from our network or from the manufacturer's website.

Consult an approved dealer at once if you notice an abnormal or repeated drop in any of the fluid levels.

Filling

After any operation on the hydraulic circuit, a specialist must replace the fluid.

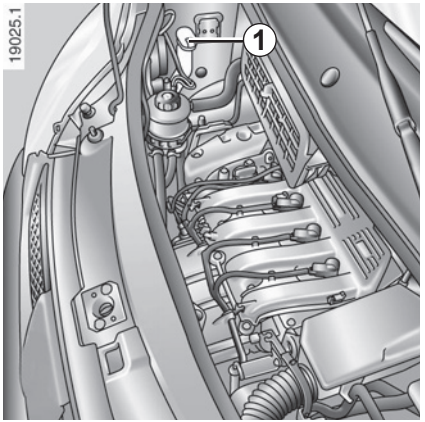
Only use fluids approved by our technical department (and taken from a sealed container).

Replacement intervals

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Take care when working in the engine compartment as the engine cooling fan may start to operate at any moment without warning.

Risk of injury.



Windscreen/headlight washer reservoir

Filling

With the engine switched off, open cap ***1***, fill until you can see the fluid, then refit the cap.

Fluid

Special windscreen washer fluid (product with antifreeze in winter).

Jets

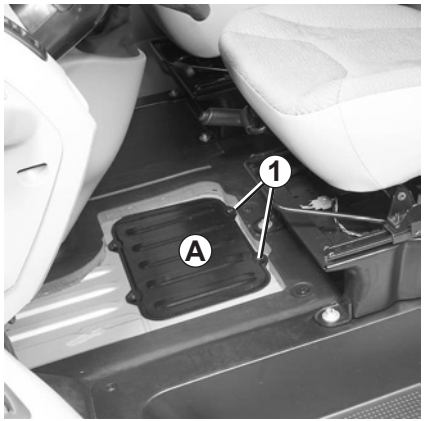
Use a needle-type tool to adjust the angle of the windscreen washer jets.

The replacement of filter elements (air filter, passenger compartment filter, diesel filter, etc.) is scheduled in the maintenance operations for your vehicle.

Replacement intervals for filter elements: refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Take care when working in the engine compartment as the engine cooling fan may start to operate at any moment without warning.

Risk of injury.



Battery *2*

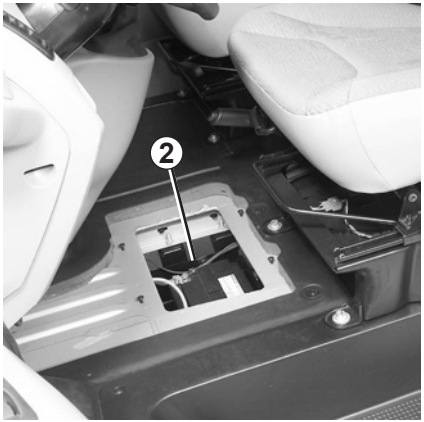
It is located under the front carpet on the left-hand side.

– Lift the carpet;

– remove the bolts ***1*** and remove cover ***A***.

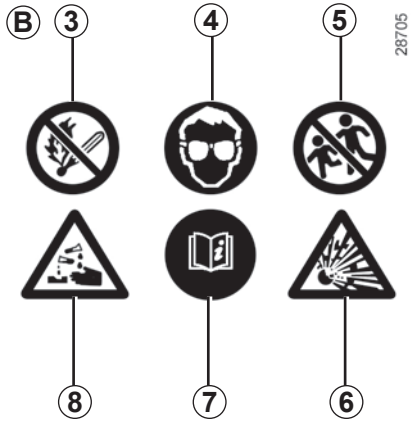
It does not need to be serviced: never attempt to open it.

If you have to replace the battery, the replacement battery should not have side handles.



Handle the battery with care as it contains sulphuric acid, which must not come into contact with eyes or skin. If it does, wash the affected area with plenty of cold water. If necessary, consult a doctor.

Ensure that naked flames, red hot objects and sparks do not come into contact with the battery as there is a risk of explosion.



Label *B*

Observe the indications on the battery:

– ***3*** naked flames and smoking forbidden;
– ***4*** eye protection required;
– ***5*** keep away from children;
– ***6*** explosive materials;
– ***7*** refer to the handbook;
– ***8*** corrosive materials.

The battery is a **specific type**, please ensure it is replaced with the same type. Consult an approved dealer.

BODYWORK MAINTENANCE (1/2)

A well-maintained vehicle will last longer. It is therefore recommended to maintain the exterior of the vehicle regularly.

Protection against the effects of corrosive agents

Although your vehicle has been treated with very effective anti-corrosion products, it nevertheless remains subject to the effects of different parameters.

Corrosive agents in the atmosphere:

– atmospheric pollution (built-up and industrial areas);

– saline atmospheres (near the sea, particularly in hot weather);

– seasonal and damp weather conditions, (e.g. road salt in winter, water from road cleaners, etc.).

Abrasive action

Wind-borne dust and sand, mud, road grit thrown up by other vehicles, etc.

Minor impacts

You should take a minimum number of precautions in order to safeguard your vehicle against such risks and not to lose the benefit of your vehicle's anti-corrosion protection.

What you should not do

Do not degrease or clean mechanical components (e.g. the engine compartment), underneath the body, parts with hinges (e.g. inside the fuel flap) and painted plastic external fittings (e.g. bumpers) using high-pressure cleaning equipment or by spraying on products not approved by our Technical Department. If adequate precautions are not taken, this could give rise to corrosion or operational faults.

Wash the vehicle in bright sunlight or freezing temperatures.

Scrape off mud or dirt without pre-wetting.

Allow dirt to accumulate on the exterior.

Allow rust to form following minor impacts.

Use solvents not approved by our Technical Department to remove stains as this could damage the paintwork.

Drive frequently in snow or muddy conditions without washing the vehicle, particularly under the wheel arches and body.

BODYWORK MAINTENANCE (2/2)

You should

Observe the vehicle stopping distances when driving on gravelled surfaces to prevent paint damage.

Repair, or have repaired quickly, areas where the paint has been damaged, to prevent corrosion spreading.

Remember to visit the body shop periodically in order to maintain your anti-corrosion warranty. Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet.

Respect local regulations about washing vehicles (e.g. do not wash your vehicle on a public highway).

Wash your car frequently, **with the engine off**, with cleaning products recommended by the manufacturer (never use abrasive products). Rinse thoroughly beforehand with a jet:

– spots of tree resin and industrial grime;
– mud in the wheel arches and underneath the body which forms damp patches;
– **bird droppings**, which cause a chemical reaction with the paint that **rapidly discolours paintwork and may even cause the paint to peel off;**
  Wash the vehicle **immediately** to remove these marks since it is impossible to remove them by polishing;
– salt, particularly in the wheel arches and underneath the body after driving in areas where the roads have been gritted.

Using a roller type car wash

Return the windscreen wiper stalk to the Park position (refer to the information on the “Windscreen washer, wiper” in Section 1). Check the mounting of external accessories, additional lights and mirrors, and ensure that the wiper blades are secured with adhesive tape. Remove the radio aerial mast if your vehicle is fitted with this equipment.
Remember to remove the tape and refit the antenna after washing.

If it is necessary to clean mechanical components, hinges, etc., spray them with products approved by our Technical Department to protect them after they have been cleaned.

Cleaning the headlights

As the headlights are made of plastic “glass”, use a soft cloth or cotton wool to clean them. If this does not clean them properly, moisten the cloth with soapy water, then wipe clean with a soft damp cloth or cotton wool.
Finally, carefully dry off with a soft dry cloth.

Cleaning products containing alcohol must not be used.

We have selected special products to care for your vehicle and you can obtain these from the manufacturer’s accessory outlets.

INTERIOR TRIM MAINTENANCE (1/2)

A well-maintained vehicle will last longer. It is therefore recommended to maintain the interior of the vehicle regularly.

A stain should always be dealt with swiftly.

Whatever type of stain is on the trim, use **cold** (or warm) **soapy water with natural soap**.

Detergents (washing-up liquid, powdered products, alcohol-based products) should not be used.

Use a soft cloth.

Rinse and soak up the excess.

Glass instrument panel

(e.g. instrument panel, clock, exterior temperature display, radio display, etc.)

Use a soft cloth (or cotton wool).
If this does not clean it properly, use a soft cloth (or cotton wool) slightly moistened with soapy water and then wipe clean with a soft damp cloth or cotton wool.
Finally, **carefully** dry off with a soft dry cloth.

Cleaning products containing alcohol must not be used under any circumstances.

Seat belts

These must be kept clean.
Use products selected by our Technical Department (Approved outlets) or warm, soapy water and a sponge and wipe with a dry cloth.
Detergents or dyes must not be used under any circumstances.

Textiles (seats, door trim, etc)

Vacuum-clean the textiles **regularly**.

Liquid stain

Use soapy water.

Dab lightly (never rub) with a soft cloth, rinse and remove the excess.

Solid or pasty stain

Carefully remove the excess solid or pasty material **immediately** with a spatula (working from the edges to the centre to avoid spreading the stain).
Clean as for a liquid stain.

Special instructions for sweets or chewing gum

Put an ice cube on the stain to solidify it, then proceed as for a solid stain.

For further recommendations for maintaining the interior, and/or for any unsatisfactory results, please see an authorised dealer.

INTERIOR TRIM MAINTENANCE (2/2)

Removal/replacing removable equipment originally fitted in the vehicle

If you need to remove equipment in order to clean the passenger compartment (for example, mats), always ensure that they are correctly refitted and are the right way around (the driver's mat should be fitted on the driver's side, etc.) and fit them with the components supplied with the equipment (for example, the driver mat should always be fixed using the pre-fitted mounting components).

With the vehicle stationary, ensure that nothing will impede driving (anything obstructing the pedals, heel wedged by the mat, etc.).

You should not:

You are strongly advised not to position objects such as deodorants, scents, etc. near air vents, as this could damage your dashboard trim.

You are strongly recommended not to use high-pressure or spray cleaning equipment inside the passenger compartment: use of such equipment could impair the correct functioning of the electrical or electronic components in the vehicle, or have other detrimental effects.

Section 5: Practical advice

Tool kit/Hubcap 5.2
Emergency spare wheel 5.4
Tyre inflation kit 5.5
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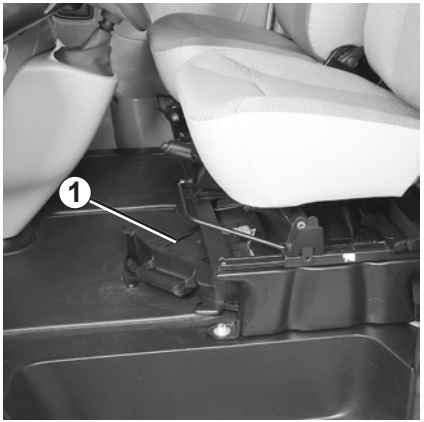
TOOL KIT (1/2)



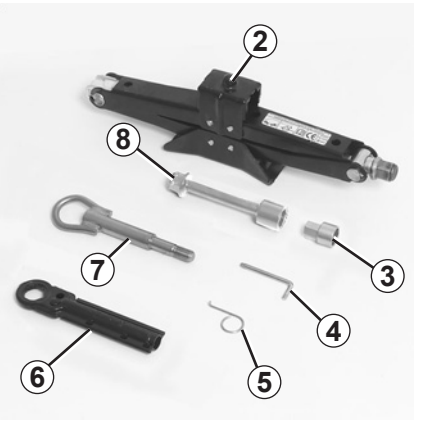
Depending on the vehicle, tool kit ***1*** is located under the driver's seat.

To take it out, rotate the kit until it can be removed.

Nothing should be placed on the floor area in front of the driver as such objects may slide under the pedal during braking manoeuvres, thus obstructing its use.

Lift tool kit cover ***A***.

The jack is designed for wheel changing purposes only. Under no circumstances should it be used for carrying out repairs or to gain access under the vehicle.



Jack ***2***.

Special end piece ***3*** for the emergency spare wheel.

Offset wrench ***4***.

Hubcap tool ***5***.

Ratchet wrench ***6***.

Towing hitch ***7***.

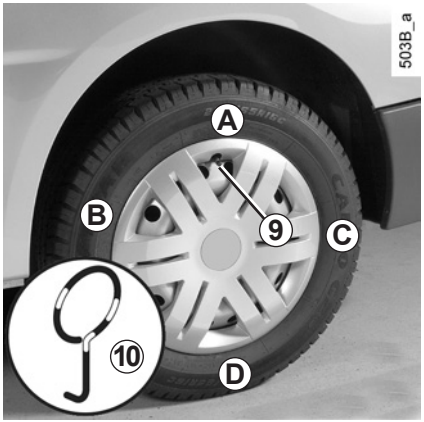
Jack extension piece ***8***.

TOOL KIT (2/2)/HUBCAP

Jack assembly

Do not leave the tools unsecured inside the vehicle as they may come loose under braking. After use, check that all the tools are correctly clipped into the tool kit, then position it correctly in its housing: there is a risk of injury.

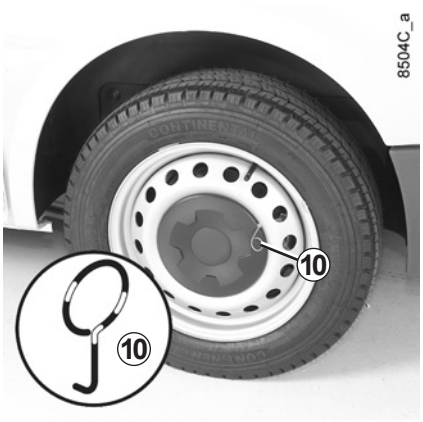
If wheel bolts are supplied in the tool kit, only use these bolts for the emergency spare wheel: refer to the label affixed to the emergency spare wheel.



Remove the hubcap using hubcap tool ***10*** (located in the tool kit) by engaging the hook into one of the openings around the edge of the hubcap.

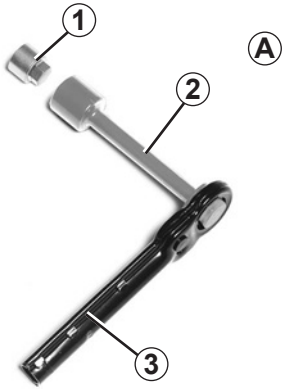
To refit it, align it with valve ***9***.

Push the retaining hooks in fully, starting with side ***A*** near the valve, followed by ***B*** and ***C***, finishing at ***D*** opposite the valve.



Unclip this using hubcap tool ***10*** (located in the tool kit).

EMERGENCY SPARE WHEEL



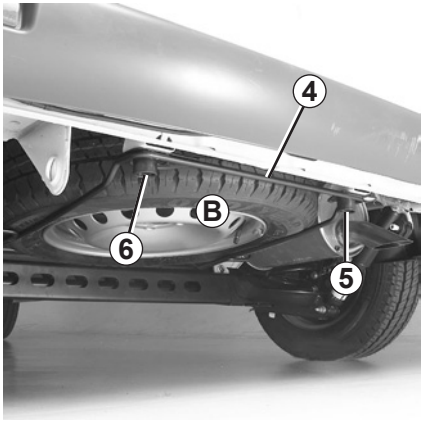
On equipped vehicles, **use tool *A***, comprising:

– ratchet wrench ***3***;

– extension piece ***2***;

– for some versions, special end piece ***1*** (which must be added).

These components are located in the tool kit described previously.



To take out emergency spare wheel *B*

Using tool ***A***, completely unscrew nut ***5*** (right-hand side) and partially unscrew nut ***6*** (left-hand side) until the notch of the wheel carrier ***4*** is released from nut ***6***.

Move it up and down and from side to side to release the emergency spare wheel.

Depending on the vehicle, a note in the tool kit covers these instructions.

To refit emergency spare wheel *B*

Proceed in reverse order. Check that wheel carrier ***4*** is correctly positioned before tightening nuts ***6*** and ***5***.

In some cases (rear puncture, vehicle loaded with towing equipment, etc.), it is necessary to raise the vehicle (using the lifting point nearest the wheel concerned) to permit access to the emergency spare wheel.

If the emergency spare wheel has been stored for several years, have it checked by your Dealer to ensure that it is safe to use.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (1/4)

The kit repairs tyres when tread ***A*** has been damaged by objects smaller than 4 mm. It cannot repair all types of puncture, such as cuts larger than 4 mm, or cuts in tyre sidewall ***B***.

Ensure also that the wheel rim is in good condition.

Do not pull out the foreign body causing the puncture if it is still in the tyre.

Do not attempt to use the inflation kit if the tyre has been damaged as a result of driving with a puncture.

You should therefore carefully check the condition of the tyre sidewalls before any operation.

Driving with underinflated, flat or punctured tyres can be dangerous and may make the tyre impossible to repair.

This repair is temporary

A tyre which has been punctured should always be inspected (and repaired, where possible) as soon as possible by a specialist.

When taking a tyre which has been repaired using this kit to be replaced, you must inform the specialist.

When driving, vibration may be felt due to the presence of the repair product injected into the tyre.

The kit is only approved for inflating the tyres of the vehicle originally equipped with the kit.

It must never be used to inflate the tyres of another vehicle, or any other inflatable object (rubber ring, rubber boat, etc.).

Avoid spillage on skin when handling the repair liquid bottle. If droplets do leak out, rinse them off with plenty of water.

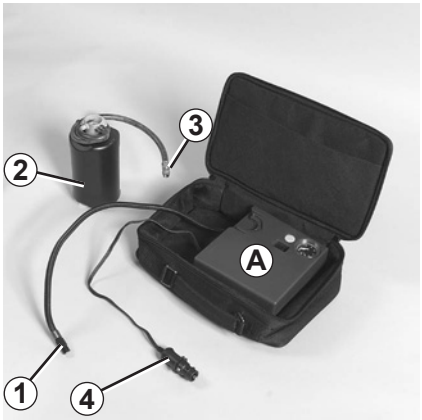
Keep the repair kit away from children.

Do not dispose of the empty bottle in the countryside. Return it to your approved dealer or to a recycling organisation.

The bottle has a limited service life which is indicated on its label. Check the expiry date.

Contact an approved dealer to replace the inflation tube and repair product bottle.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (2/4)



Depending on the vehicle, in the event of a puncture, use the inflation kit located underneath the driver's seat.

Move the driver's seat forward and fold down the seatback to access the inflation kit.

Open it.

Screw compressor adapter ***1*** to bottle ***2*** and clip the bottle onto compressor ***A***.
The bottle must remain in an upright position.
Unscrew the valve cap on the tyre concerned.

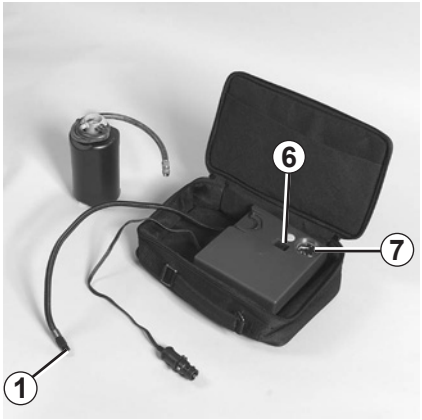
Before using this kit, park the vehicle at a sufficient distance from traffic, switch on the hazard warning lights, apply the handbrake, ask all passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic.

Screw inflation adapter ***3*** onto the valve.

Adapter ***4*** must be connected to the cigar lighter or, depending on the vehicle, to accessories socket ***5***.

If the vehicle is parked on the hard shoulder, you must warn other road users of your vehicle's presence with a warning triangle or with other devices as per the legislation applying to the country you are in.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (3/4)



– With the engine running, press switch ***6*** to start inflating it;
– After a maximum of 15 minutes, stop inflating and read the pressure on pressure gauge ***7***.

A pressure of at least 4.2 bar must be reached.

Note: whilst the cylinder is emptying (approximately 30 seconds), pressure gauge ***7*** will indicate briefly a pressure of up to 6 bar. Then the pressure drops.

If the correct pressure cannot be achieved, repair is impossible. Do not drive the vehicle. Consult an approved dealer.

Once the tyre is correctly inflated, remove the kit: slowly unscrew the inflation adapter ***1*** to stop any repair product leaking and screw the tyre inflation hose to the bottle opening to prevent the product from escaping.

Affix the driving recommendation label to the dashboard where it can easily be seen by the driver;

Store the kit under the driver's seat and secure it with the strap.

Before starting the engine, check that the handbrake is applied and the gear lever is in neutral or in position **N** for sequential gearboxes.

Nothing should be placed around the driver's feet as such objects may slide under the pedals during sudden braking manoeuvres and obstruct their use.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (4/4)

Start the vehicle immediately in order to the distribute the product in the tyre and, after **6 miles (10 km)** or **10** minutes driving, stop to check the pressure. To do this, fit adapter ***1*** onto the tyre's valve. If the pressure is below the recommended pressure, adjust it (refer to the information on "Tyre pressures"). Otherwise, contact an approved dealer: the tyre cannot be repaired.

Precautions when using the kit

– The kit should not be operated for more than 15 consecutive minutes;

– When driving, vibration may be felt due to the presence of the repair product injected into the tyre.

Please be aware that a poorly tightened or missing valve cap can make the tyres less airtight and lead to pressure loss.

Always use valve caps identical to those fitted originally and tighten them fully.

Following repair with the kit, do not travel further than 120 miles (200 km). In addition, reduce your speed and under no circumstances exceed 48 mph (80 km/h). The sticker, which you must affix in a prominent position on the dashboard, reminds you of this.

Depending on the country or local legislation, a tyre repaired with the inflation kit may need to be replaced.

CHANGING A WHEEL (1/2)

Switch on the hazard warning lights.

Keep the vehicle away from traffic and on a level surface where it will not slip (if necessary, place a solid support under the jack base).

Apply the hand brake and engage a gear (first or reverse, or **P** for automatic transmissions).

Ask all the passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic.

Start to undo the wheel bolts by fitting ratchet wrench ***2*** (extended, if necessary, by towing hitch ***3***) and so that you can press down rather than pulling upwards.

Check the tightening/loosening direction of the ratchet wrench: reverse the wrench if it does not work.

Insert the jack horizontally; jack head pin ***4*** should line up with hole in the lower part of the bodywork nearest to the wheel concerned.

Start cranking the jack up by hand to align the base plate (which should be pushed slightly under the vehicle).

Place a plank of wood under the base plate if on soft ground.

Insert adapter ***1*** and raise the wheel off the ground.

To prevent any risk of injury or damage to the vehicle, only crank the jack until the wheel you are replacing is a maximum of 3 centimetres off the ground.

CHANGING A WHEEL (2/2)

Loosen the wheel nuts and remove the central hubcap, then the wheel.

Fit the emergency spare wheel in place on the central hub.

Position the central hubcap, tighten the nuts and unscrew the jack.

With the wheels on the ground, tighten the nuts as fully as possible and check the tightness as soon as possible (tightening torque 142 Nm).

Anti-theft bolt

If you use anti-theft bolts, fit these nearest the valve (otherwise it may not be possible to fit the wheel trim).

If you have a puncture, replace the wheel as soon as possible.

A tyre which has been punctured should always be inspected (and repaired, where possible) by a specialist.

If the vehicle is parked on the hard shoulder, you must warn other road users of your vehicle's presence with a warning triangle or with other devices as per the legislation applying to the country you are in.

Tyre and wheel safety

The tyres are the only contact between the vehicle and the road, so it is essential to keep them in good condition.

You must make sure that your tyres conform to local road traffic regulations.

When they need to be replaced, only tyres of the same make, size, type and profile should be used.

Tyres fitted to the vehicle should either be identical to those fitted originally or conform to those recommended by your approved dealer.

Maintaining the tyres

The tyres must be in good condition and have sufficient depth to the tread; tyres approved by our Technical Department have tread wear indicators ***1*** which are **indicators moulded into the tread at several points.**

When the tyre tread has been worn to the level of the wear indicators, **they become visible *2*: it is then** necessary to replace your tyres because the tread rubber is **no more than 1.6 mm deep, resulting in poor roadholding on wet roads**.

An overloaded vehicle, long journeys by motorway, particularly in very hot weather, or continual driving on poorly surfaced minor roads will lead to more rapid tyre wear and affect safety.

Incidents which occur when driving, such as striking the kerb, may damage the tyres and wheel rims, and could also lead to misalignment of the front or rear axle geometry. In this case, have the condition of these checked by an approved dealer.

Tyre pressures

Please respect the tyre pressures for all wheels (including the emergency spare wheel) and check them at least once a month, especially before a long journey (please refer to the information on “Tyre pressures” at the beginning of this document).

Incorrect tyre pressures lead to abnormal tyre wear and unusually hot running. These are factors which may seriously affect safety and lead to:

– poor road holding;

– the risk of blow-outs or of throwing a tread.

The tyre pressure depends on the load and speed of use, adjust the pressures according to the conditions of use (refer to the information on “Tyre pressures” at the beginning of the handbook).

Pressures should be checked when the tyres are cold; ignore higher pressures which may be reached in hot weather or following a fast journey.

If tyre pressures cannot be checked when the tyres are **cold**, assume an increase of **0.2** to **0.3** bar.

Never deflate a hot tyre.

Note: a label (depending on country or model) fixed to the edge or frame of the driver’s door gives the recommended tyre pressures.

Please be aware that a poorly tightened or missing valve cap can make the tyres less airtight and may lead to pressure loss.

Always use valve caps identical to those fitted originally and tighten them fully.

Fitting new tyres

For safety reasons, this operation must be carried out by a specialist.

Fitting different tyres may change your vehicle as follows:

– It may mean that your vehicle no longer conforms to current regulations;

– It may change the way it handles when cornering;

– It may cause the steering to be heavy;

– It may affect the use of snow chains.

Changing wheels around

This practice is not recommended.

Emergency spare wheel

Refer to the information under “Emergency spare wheel” and “Changing a wheel” in Section 5.

Use in winter

– **Chains**

For safety reasons, fitting snow chains to the rear axle is strictly forbidden.

Chains must not be fitted to tyres which are larger than those originally fitted to the vehicle.

Chains may only be fitted to tyres of the same size as those originally fitted to **your vehicle.**

Only certain chains can be fitted to tyres. We would advise you to consult an approved dealer.

– **Snow or winter tyres**

We would recommend that these be fitted to all **four wheels** to ensure that your vehicle retains maximum adhesion.

NB: We would point out that these tyres may sometimes have:

– a direction of travel;

– a maximum speed index which may be lower than the maximum speed of your vehicle.

– **Studded tyres**

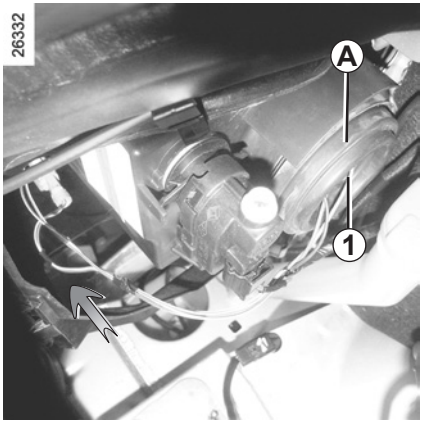
This type of equipment may only be used for a limited period and as laid down by local legislation.

It is necessary to observe the speed specified by current legislation.

These tyres must, at a minimum, be fitted to the two front wheels.

In all cases, we would recommend that you consult an approved dealer who will be able to advise you on the choice of equipment which is most suitable for your vehicle.

HEADLIGHTS: changing halogen bulbs



To comply with local legislation, or as a precaution, you can obtain an emergency kit containing a set of spare bulbs and fuses from an approved dealer.

Bulbs ***2*** and ***4*** can be accessed as shown by the arrow.

Main headlight and dipped beam headlight

Remove the connector from bulb ***1***. Remove cover ***A***.

Unclip spring ***3*** and remove the bulb.

Bulb type: H4.

Do not touch the bulb glass. Hold it by its base.

Replace the bulb, replace the spring and the connector and check that cover ***A*** is replaced correctly.

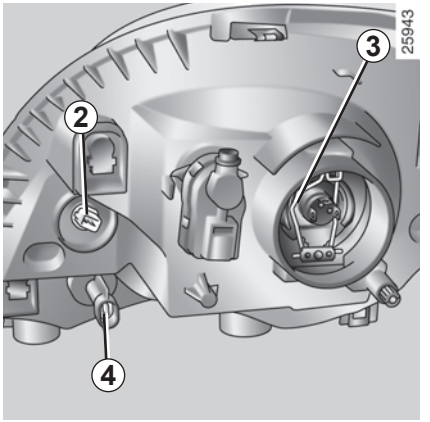
Direction indicators

Without disconnecting the wires, rotate bulb holder ***4*** a quarter of a turn and remove the bulb.

Bulb type: P21 W or depending on the vehicle (orange bulb) PY21W.

Take care when working in the engine compartment as the engine cooling fan may start to operate at any moment without warning.

Risk of injury.



Front side lights

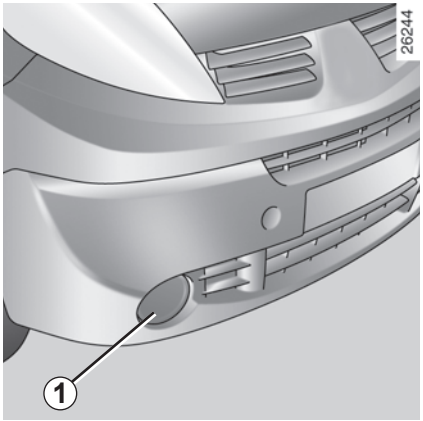
Turn bulb holder ***2*** through 90°and remove it.

Bulb type: W5W.

Change the bulb and replace the bulb holder.

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.



Front fog lights *1*

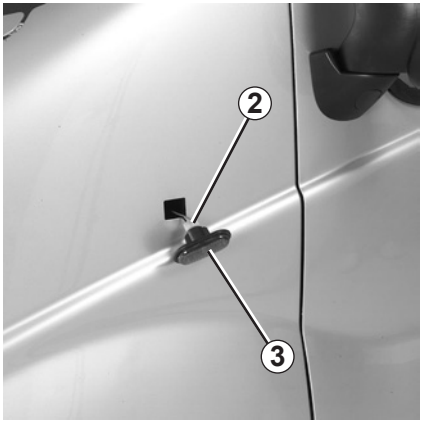
Changing a bulb

Consult an approved dealer.

Additional lights

If you wish to fit fog lights or long range headlights to your vehicle, consult an approved dealer.

Any operation on (or modification to) the electrical system must be performed by an approved dealer since an incorrect connection might damage the electrical equipment (harness, components and in particular the alternator). In addition, your Dealer has all the parts required for fitting these units.



Side indicator lights

Unclip indicator light ***3*** (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar).

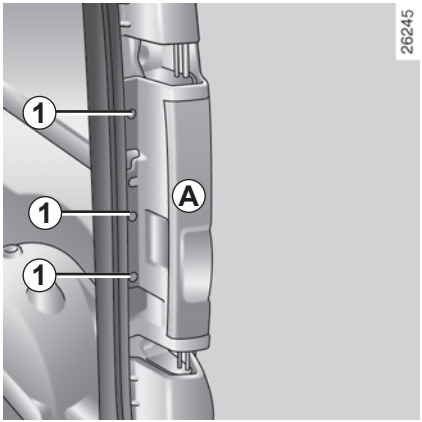
Turn bulb holder ***2*** a quarter of a turn and take out the bulb.

Type of bulb: W5W or WY5 W, depending on the vehicle.

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

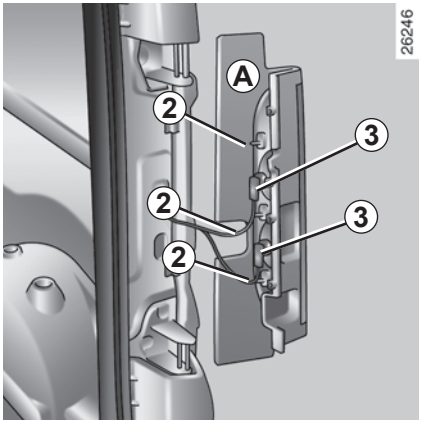
Risk of injury.

REAR LIGHTS: changing bulbs (1/4)



Rear light unit *A*

Remove bolt ***1***.



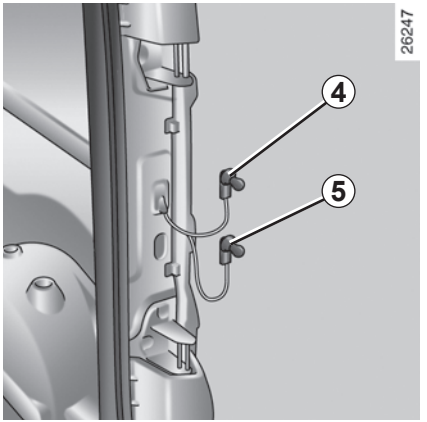
Turn the light unit slightly and release it from its mounting points ***2*** to access the bulb holder ***3***.

Unclip the bulb holders by rotating them a quarter of a turn.

Unclip the bulbs by pressing them slightly and rotating them a quarter of a turn.

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.



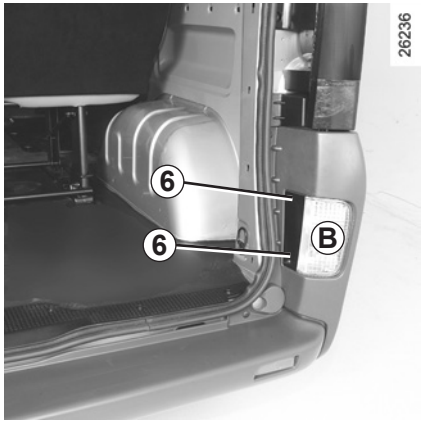
Side and brake lights *4*

Pear-shaped, bayonet type **P 21/5W** bulb**.**

Direction indicators *5*

Pear-shaped, bayonet type **PY 21W** bulb**.**

REAR LIGHTS: changing bulbs (2/4)



Rear light unit *B*

Remove bolt ***6***.

Release the headlight unit.

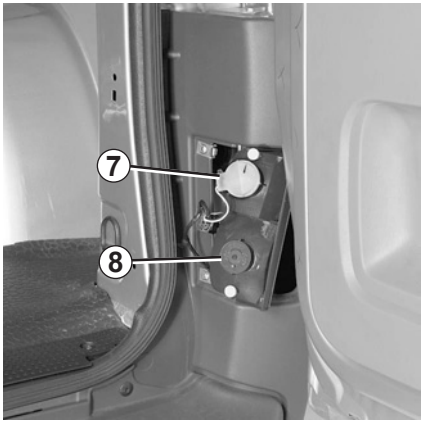
Turn the bulb holder ***7*** or ***8*** and release it.

Replace the bulb concerned.

Refit the bulb holder and secure it by turning.

Check that it is securely mounted.

Reposition the headlight unit and screw it in place.



7 **Reversing light**

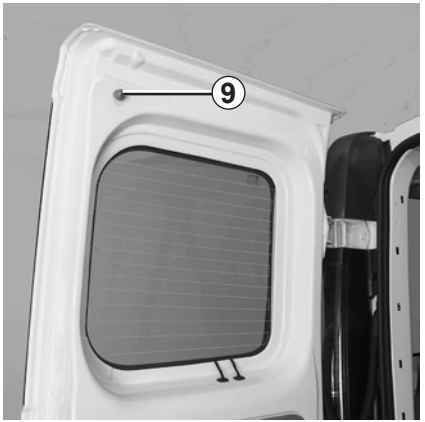
Pear-shaped, bayonet type **P 21W bulb.**

8 **Fog light (or nothing)**

Pear-shaped, bayonet type **P 21W bulb.**

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.



High-level brake light on rear hinged door version

Remove nut ***9***.

Remove the light from the outside to access bulb ***10***.

Pear-shaped, bayonet type **P 21W bulb.**

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

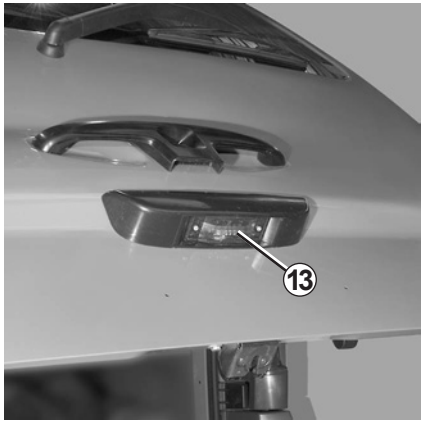
Risk of injury.

High-mounted brake light on tailgate version

Remove nut ***11***.

Remove the light from the outside to access bulb ***12***.

Pear-shaped, bayonet type **P 21W bulb.**



Number plate light

The bulb is accessed in the same way for both vehicles with hinged doors and those with the tailgate.

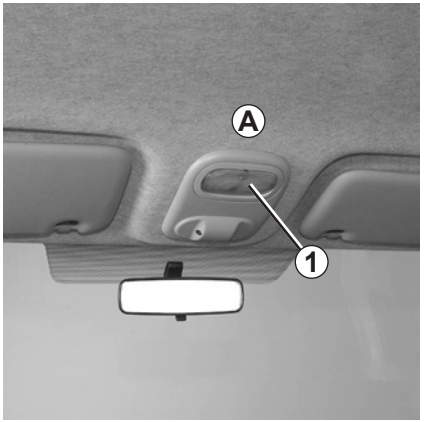
Unscrew lens ***13*** to access the bulb.

Bulb type: W 5W.

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.

INTERIOR LIGHTS: changing bulbs (1/2)

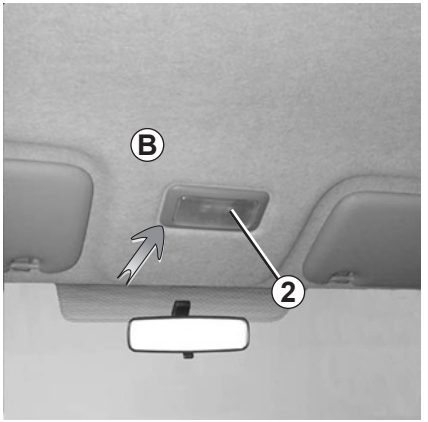


Courtesy light *A*

Unclip lens ***1***.

Release the bulb.

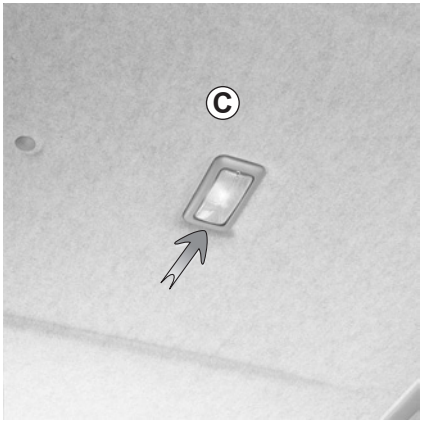
Bulb type: 7W festoon type bulb.



Courtesy light *B*, *C*

Unclip lens ***2*** on the side indicated (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar).

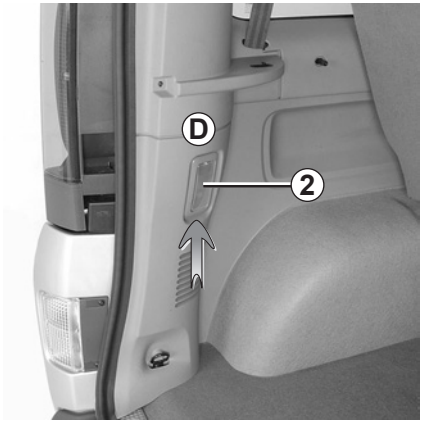
Bulb type: 10W or 15W festoon type bulb (depending on version).



The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.

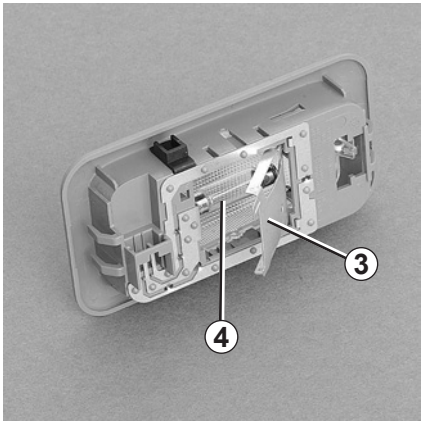
INTERIOR LIGHTS: changing bulbs (2/2)



Light *D*

Unclip lens ***2*** on the side indicated (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar).

Bulb type: 10W or 15W festoon type bulb (depending on the version).



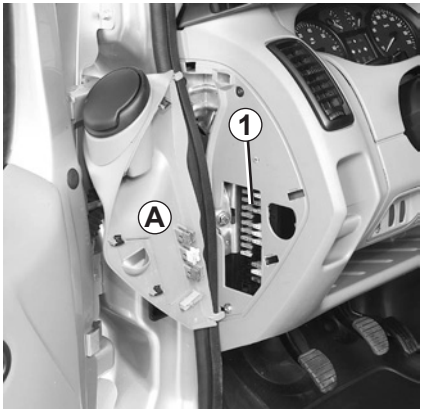
Open flap ***3*** at the rear of the courtesy light or light.

Release bulb ***4***.

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.

FUSES (1/3)



Fuse box *1*

If an electrical component fails to operate, check that the fuses are sound before carrying out any other checks.

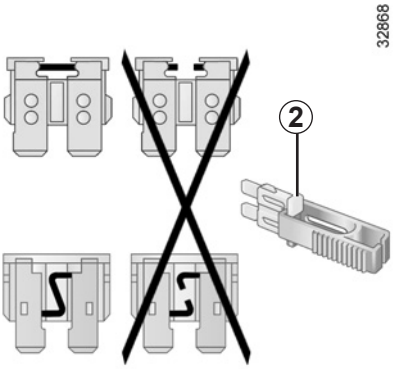
Open cover ***A***.

Refer to the fuse allocation label (shown on the page opposite) on the cover to identify the fuses.

It is not advisable to use the free fuse locations.

Check the fuse in question and **replace it,** if necessary, **by a fuse of the same rating**.

If a fuse is fitted where the rating is too high, it may cause the electrical circuit to overheat (risk of fire) in the event of an item of equipment using an excessive amount of current.



Disconnect the fuse using tweezers ***2***.

To remove the fuse from the tweezers, slide the fuse to the side.

In accordance with local legislation or as a precautionary measure:

obtain an emergency kit containing a set of spare bulbs and fuses from an approved dealer.

FUSES (2/3)

Allocation of fuses (the presence of fuses depends on the vehicle equipment level)

Symbol	Allocation
	Left-hand main beam headlight.
	Right-hand main beam headlight.
	Left-hand dipped beam headlight.
	Right-hand dipped beam headlight.
	Left-hand side lights.
	Right-hand side lights.
	Rear fog light/ Reversing lights.
	Horn.
	Door mirror de-icing.
	Front fog lights/ Reversing lights.

Symbol	Allocation
	Windscreen washer/ wipers.
	Air bags/Brake lights/ Diagnostic socket.
	Anti-lock braking system.
	Rear screen wiper.
	Front window winders.
	Main beam headlights.
	Hazard warning lights.
	Tachograph/Heated seats.
	Dipped beam headlights/Rear fog light.

FUSES (3/3)

Allocation of fuses (the presence of fuses depends on the vehicle equipment level)

Symbol	Allocation
	Radio/Radio display/ Navigation system/ Wipers.
	Heating system.
	Consumer cut-out (navigation system, radio etc.).
	Rear air conditioning.
	Front fog lights.
	Central door locking/ Speed limiter controls/ Storage compartment light.
	Courtesy lights.
	Instrument panel/ Diagnostic socket/ Electric door locking control.

Symbol	Allocation
	Heated rear screen/ Heated door mirrors.
	Consumer cut-out (passenger compartment, courtesy light).
UCH INJ	Passenger compartment/ Sequential gearbox.
Boiler	Additional heater.
	Cigar lighter/ Accessories socket.
12V	Accessories sockets.
	Front heating and air conditioning system.

BATTERY: troubleshooting (1/2)

To avoid all risk of sparks:

– Ensure that any consumers (courtesy lights, etc.) are switched off before disconnecting or reconnecting the battery;
– when charging, stop the charger before connecting or disconnecting the battery;
– to avoid creating a short circuit between the terminals, do not place metal objects on the battery;
– always wait at least one minute after the engine has been switched off before disconnecting a battery;
– make sure that you reconnect the battery terminals after refitting.

Special procedures may be required to charge some batteries. Contact your approved dealer.

Avoid all risk of sparks which may cause an immediate explosion, and charge the battery in a well-ventilated area. Risk of serious injury.

Connecting a battery charger

The battery charger must be compatible with a battery with nominal voltage of 12 volts.

Do not disconnect the battery when the engine is running. **Follow the instructions given by the manufacturer of the battery charger you are using.**

When many accessories are fitted to the vehicle, have them connected to the **+ after ignition feed**.

Handle the battery with care as it contains sulphuric acid, which must not come into contact with eyes or skin. If it does, wash the affected area with plenty of cold water. If necessary, consult a doctor.

Ensure that naked flames, red hot objects and sparks do not come into contact with the battery as there is a risk of explosion.

The engine may be hot when carrying out operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan can come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.

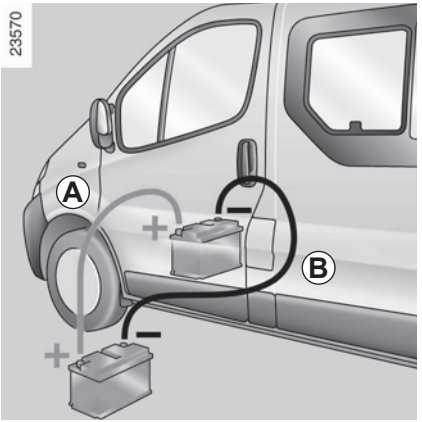
Starting the vehicle using the battery from another vehicle

If you have to use the battery from another vehicle to start, obtain suitable jump leads (with a large cross section) from an approved dealer or, if you already have jump leads, ensure that they are in perfect condition.

The two batteries must have an identical nominal voltage of 12 volts. The battery supplying the current should have a capacity (amp-hours, Ah) which is at least the same as that of the discharged battery.

Ensure that there is no risk of contact between the two vehicles (risk of short circuiting when the positive terminals are connected). Switch off your vehicle ignition.

Start the engine of the vehicle supplying the current and run it at a moderate speed.



Attach positive lead ***A*** (+) to the (+) terminal of the discharged battery, then to the (+) terminal of the battery supplying the current.

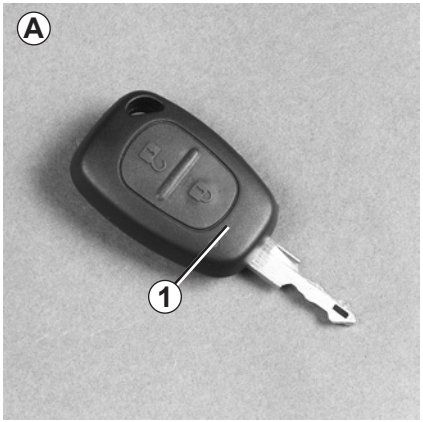
Attach negative lead ***B*** (–) to the (–) terminal of the battery supplying the current, then to the (–) terminal of the discharged battery.

Start the engine as normal. As soon as it starts, disconnect the cables in the reverse order to the order of connection.

Check that there is no contact between leads ***A*** and ***B*** and that the positive lead ***A*** is not touching any metal parts on the vehicle supplying the current.

Risk of injury and/or damage to the vehicle.

RADIOFREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: batteries (1/2)



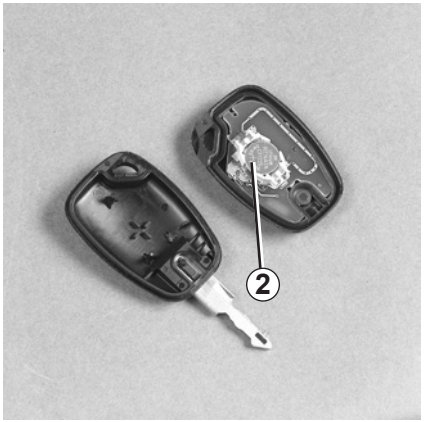
Remote control *A*

Replacing the batteries

Unclip remote control cover ***1*** (using a coin).

The batteries are available from approved Dealers, and their service life approximately two years.

Check that there is no dye on the battery: risk of an incorrect electrical contact.



Replace battery ***2*** according to the direction marked on the cover.

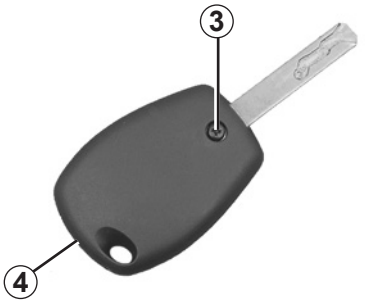
Note: It is not advisable to touch the electronic circuit in the key cover when replacing the battery.

When refitting, ensure that the cover is correctly clipped into place.

Do not throw away your used batteries; give them to an organisation responsible for collecting and recycling batteries.

RADIOFREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: batteries (2/2)

26314 B



Remote control *B*

Replacing the batteries

Remove screw ***3***, open the case at slot ***4*** using a coin, and replace battery ***5***, observing the polarity shown on the back of the cover.

The batteries are available from approved Dealers, and their service life approximately two years.

Check that there is no dye on the battery: risk of an incorrect electrical contact.

26315

Note: It is not advisable to touch the electrical circuit in the key cover when replacing the battery.

When refitting, ensure that the cover is correctly clipped on and the screw tightened.

26913

Do not throw away your used batteries; give them to an organisation responsible for collecting and recycling batteries.

FITTING A RADIO

Radio location *1*

Unclip the cover blanking the radio location ***1***. The connections are found behind the cover: aerial, + and – supply, and speaker wires.

Speakers

Turn grilles ***2*** (located in the upper section of the dashboard) to gain access to the speaker wires.

To use this equipment, consult the instructions for the equipment which should be kept with the other vehicle documentation.

– In all cases, it is very important to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully.

– The specifications of the brackets and wires (available from our network) vary depending on the equipment level of your vehicle and the type of radio.

  Consult an approved Dealer to find out the correct part number.

– No work may be carried out on the vehicle's electrical or radio circuits, except by approved dealers: an incorrectly connected system may result in damage being caused to the electrical equipment and/or the components connected to it.

Before fitting an electrical or electronic device (particularly for transmitters/receivers: frequency bandwidth, power level, position of the aerial etc.), ensure that it is compatible with your vehicle.

Contact an approved dealer for this information.

Use of transmission/ receiving devices (telephones, CB equipment etc.).

Telephones and CB equipment with integrated aerials may cause interference to the original electronic systems fitted to the vehicle: it is advisable only to use equipment with an external aerial.

Furthermore, we remind you of the need to comply with the legislation in force concerning the use of such equipment.

Fitting after-market accessories

If you wish to install accessories on the vehicle: consult an approved dealer.

Also, to ensure the correct operation of your vehicle, and to avoid any risk to your safety, we recommend that you use only specific accessories, designed for your vehicle, which are the only accessories for which the manufacturer will provide a warranty.

If you are using an anti-theft device, only attach it to the brake pedal.

Electrical and electronic accessories

– Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 Watts only.

Fire hazard.

– No work may be carried out on the vehicle's electrical or radio circuits, except by approved Dealers: an incorrectly connected system may result in damage being caused to the electrical equipment and/or the components connected to it;

– if the vehicle is fitted with any aftermarket electrical equipment, make sure that the unit is correctly protected by a fuse. Establish the rating and position of this fuse.

TOWING: breakdown (1/2)

The steering wheel must be unlocked and the ignition key must be in position M (ignition on) to provide brake lights and hazard warning lights on the towed vehicle. At night the vehicle must have its lights on.

Unhitch the trailer, etc., if one is being towed.

You must observe the towing regulations which apply in the country in which you are driving: do not exceed the towing weight for your vehicle.

Contact an approved dealer.

Use only

At the rear:
- **for vehicles without towing equipment, towing point *1*;**
- **for vehicles with towing equipment, towing hitch *3*** (from the tool kit) **and towing point *4*.**

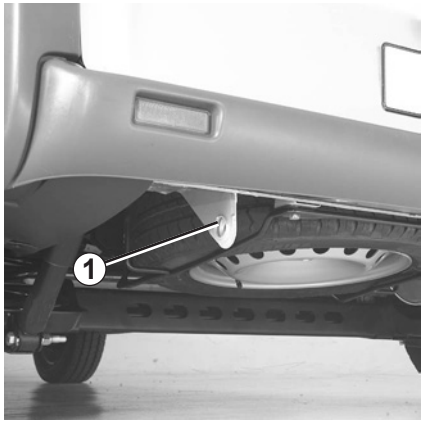
At the front:
- **At the front, towing hitch *3*** (from the tool kit) **and towing point *5*.**

Never use the drive shafts or axles.

These towing points may only be used for pulling the vehicle, never for lifting it either directly or indirectly.

– Use a rigid towing bar. If a rope or cable is used (where the law allows this), the vehicle being towed must be able to brake.

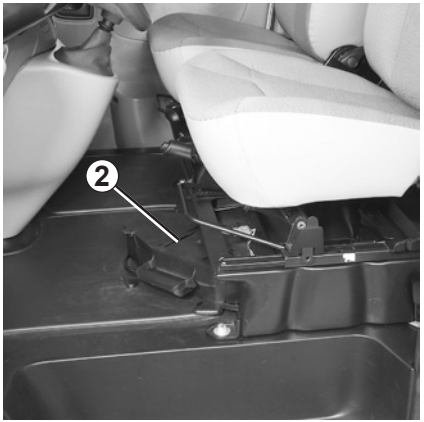
- A vehicle must not be towed if it is not fit to be driven.
- Do not accelerate or brake suddenly when towing, as this may result in damage being caused to the vehicle.
- When towing a vehicle, do not exceed **15 mph (25 km/h)**.



Rear towing point *1*
(Vehicle without towing equipment)

Do not remove the key from the ignition when the vehicle is being towed.

When the engine is stopped, steering and braking assistance are not operational.



Accessing the towing hitch *3*

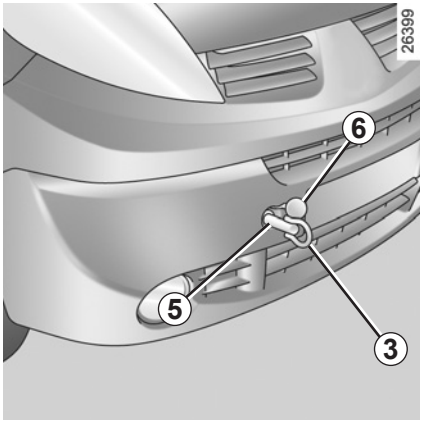
It is located in tool kit ***2***: turn the whole of the tool kit to extract it.

When storing the tools, ensure that they are correctly replaced in kit ***2***, in their original position and store the kit under the driver's seat. Do not leave the tools unsecured inside the vehicle as they may come loose under braking.

Rear towing point *4*

(Vehicle with towing equipment)

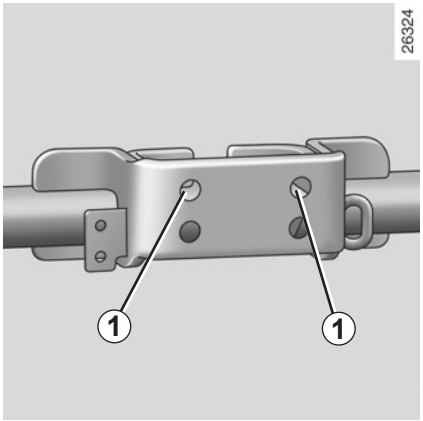
First screw in towing hitch *3* as far as it will go by hand, then finish tightening it fully using the wheelbrace stored in tool kit ***2***.



Access to front towing point *5*

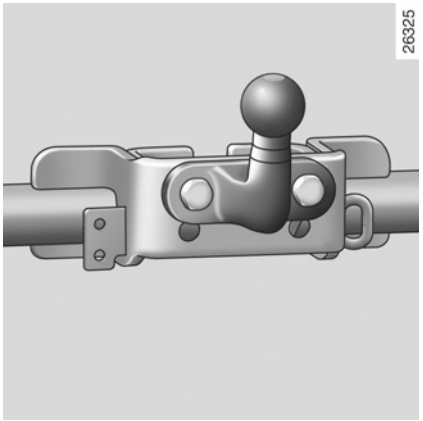
Unclip cover ***6*** by inserting a flat-blade screwdriver or similar under the cover.

First screw in towing hitch *3* as far as it will go by hand, then finish tightening it fully using the wheelbrace stored in tool kit ***2***.



Fitting the towing ball

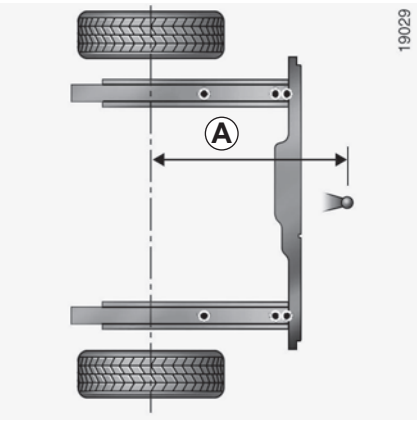
Screw the towing ball hitch into the two mounting holes ***1***.

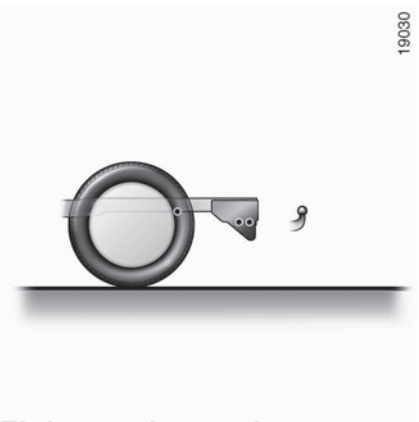


Permissible nose weight, maximum permissible towing weight, braked and unbraked: refer to the information on “Weights” in Section 6.

Please refer to the manufacturer’s instructions on how to fit and use the bars.

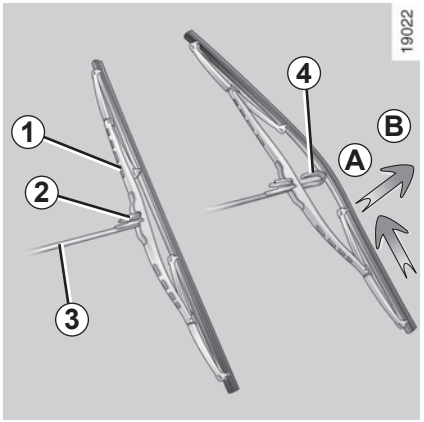
Please keep these instructions with the rest of the vehicle documentation.





Fitting towing equipment

A: 933 mm



Replacing windscreen wiper blades

– Lift the wiper arm ***3***.
– Turn the wiper blade ***1*** until it is horizontal.
– Press tab ***2*** and slide the wiper blade downwards to release hook ***4*** from the wiper arm.
– Slide the blade (***A***) then lift it (***B***).

To refit

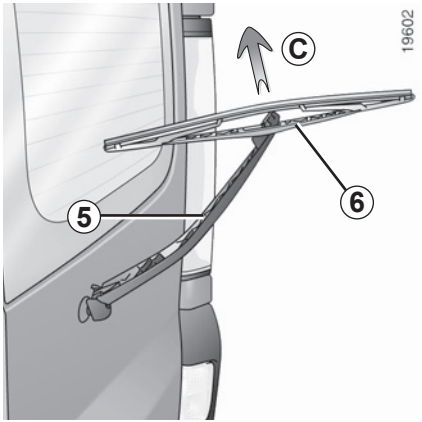
To refit the wiper blade, proceed in reverse order to removal. Make sure that the blade is correctly locked in position.

Check the condition of the wiper blades. You are responsible for their service life:

– clean the blades, windscreen and rear screen regularly with soapy water;
– do not use them when the windscreen or rear screen are dry;
– free them from the windscreen or rear screen when they have not been used for a long time.

– In frosty weather, make sure that the wiper blades are not stuck by ice (to avoid the risk of the motor overheating).
– Check the condition of the wiper blades.
Replace the wiper blades as soon as they begin to lose efficiency (approximately once a year).

Whilst changing the blade, take care not to drop the arm onto the window after it has been removed as this may break the window.



Rear screen wiper blade

– Lift the wiper arm ***5***.
– Pivot blade ***6*** until some resistance is met.
– Pull the blade to release it (movement ***C***).

To refit

Proceed in the reverse order to removal. Ensure that the blade is properly clipped.

OPERATING FAULTS (1/4)

The following advice will enable you to carry out quick, temporary repairs. For safety reasons you should always contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.

The starter is activated	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Warning lights dim or fail to come on; the starter does not run.	Battery terminals disconnected, oxidised or incorrectly secured.	Contact an approved Dealer.
	Battery discharged or worn.	Connect another battery to the faulty battery. Refer to the paragraph “Battery: troubleshooting” in Section 5 or replace the battery if necessary. Do not push the vehicle if the steering column is locked.
The engine will not start.	Starting conditions are not fulfilled.	Refer to the information on “Starting/stopping the engine” in Section 2.
The steering column remains locked.	Steering wheel locked.	To unlock, move the key and the steering wheel (refer to the information on the “Ignition switch” in Section 2).

OPERATING FAULTS (2/4)

On the road	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Vibrations.	Tyres not inflated to the correct pressure, incorrectly balanced or damaged.	Check the tyre pressures: if this is not the problem, have them checked by an approved dealer.
Coolant boiling in the coolant reservoir.	Mechanical fault: damaged cylinder head gasket.	Stop the engine. Contact an approved Dealer.
Smoke under the bonnet.	Short circuit or cooling system leak.	Stop, switch off the ignition, stand away from the vehicle and contact an approved dealer.
The oil pressure warning light comes on:		
while cornering or braking	The level is too low.	Top up the engine oil (refer to the information on “Engine oil level – Topping up/refilling” in Section 4).
is slow to go out or remains lit under acceleration	Loss of oil pressure.	Stop the vehicle and contact an approved Dealer.
White smoke from the exhaust.	This is not necessarily a fault. Smoke may be caused by regeneration of the particle filter.	Refer to the information on “Special features of diesel versions with particle filter” in Section 2.

OPERATING FAULTS (3/4)

On the road	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Steering becomes heavy.	Assistance overheating.	Consult an approved Dealer.
The engine is overheating. The coolant temperature warning light and the STOP warning light come on.	Engine cooling fan not working.	Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine and contact an approved Dealer.
	Coolant leaks.	Check the coolant reservoir: it should contain fluid. If there is no coolant, consult an approved Dealer as soon as possible.

Radiator: If there is a significant lack of coolant, remember that it must never be topped up using cold coolant while the engine is very warm. After any procedure on the vehicle which has involved even partial draining of the cooling system, it must be refilled with a new mixture prepared in the correct proportions. Reminder: only products approved by our Technical Department may be used for this purpose.

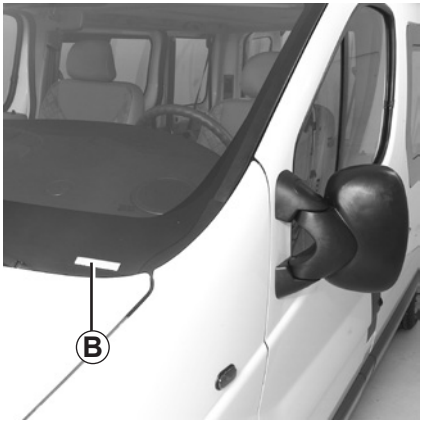
OPERATING FAULTS (4/4)

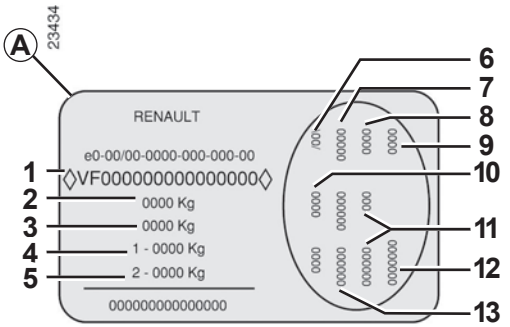
Electrical equipment	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
The wipers do not work.	Wiper blades stuck.	Free the blades before using the wipers.
	Faulty electrical circuit.	Consult an approved dealer.
The wiper does not stop.	Faulty electrical controls.	Consult an approved dealer.
Direction indicators flashing more quickly.	Blown bulb.	See the information on “Headlights: changing halogen bulbs” or “Rear lights: changing bulbs” in Section 5.
The direction indicators do not work.	Faulty electrical circuit.	Consult an approved dealer.
The lights do not come on or go off.	Faulty electrical circuit or control.	Consult an approved dealer.
Traces of condensation in the lights.	Traces of condensation may be a natural phenomenon caused by variations in temperature. In this situation, these traces soon disappear when the lights are switched on.	

Section 6: Technical specifications

Vehicle identification plates 6.2
Engine identification plates 6.3
Dimensions 6.4
Weights 6.10
Engine specifications 6.12
Replacement parts and repairs 6.13
Service sheets 6.14
Anti-corrosion check 6.20

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION PLATES





Quote the manufacturer's identification plate (right-hand side) in all correspondence or when ordering parts.

Vehicle identification plate *A*

1 Vehicle type and chassis number. **Depending on the vehicle, this information is also given on marking *B*.**

2 Maximum permissible all-up weight.

3 Total train weight (vehicle fully loaded, with trailer).

4 Front axle maximum permissible weight.

5 Rear axle maximum permissible weight.

6 Technical specifications of vehicle.

7 Vehicle paint reference.

8 Equipment level.

9 Vehicle type.

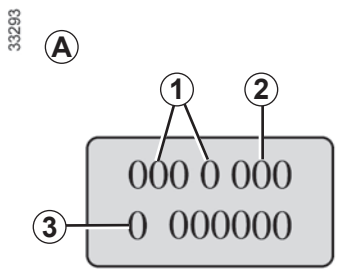
10 Trim code.

11 Additional equipment specification.

12 Fabrication number.

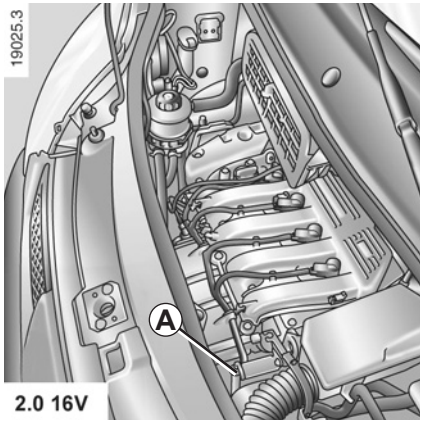
13 Interior trim code.

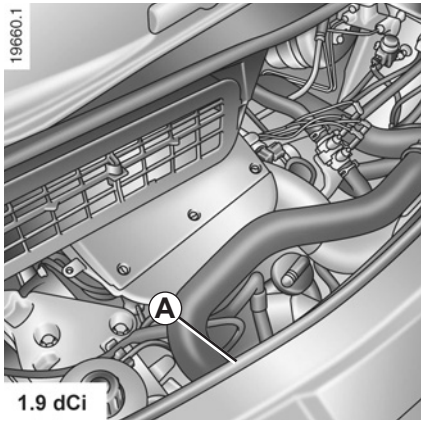
ENGINE IDENTIFICATION PLATES



Quote the information on the identification plate or label ***A*** in all correspondence or when ordering parts.

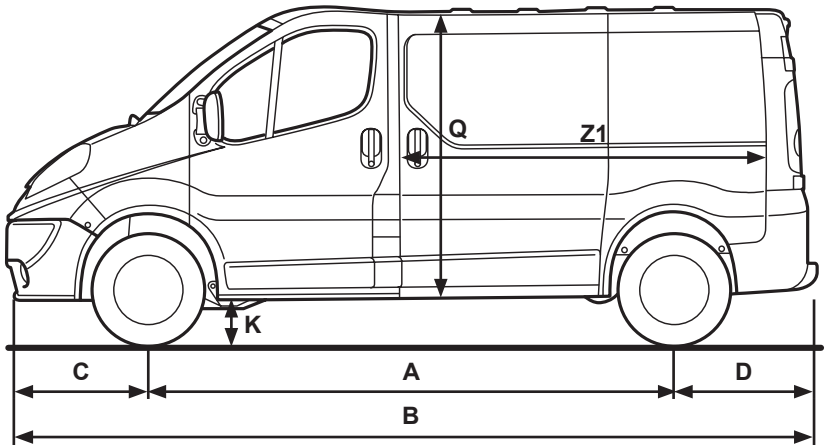
Engine identification
1 Engine type
2 Engine suffix
3 Engine number

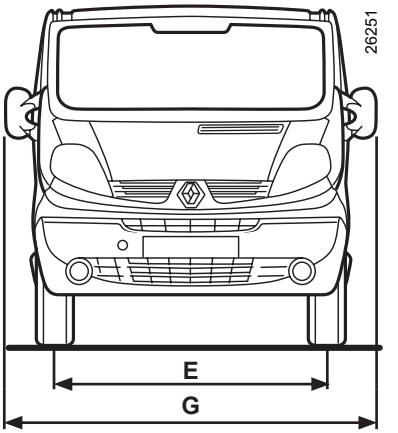


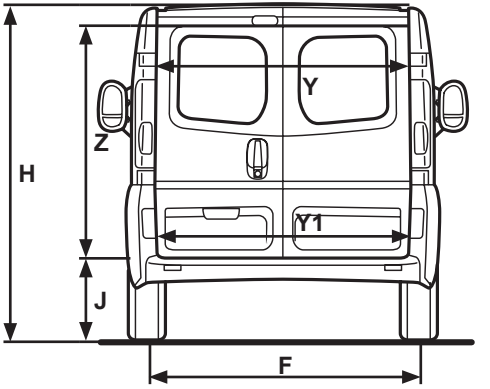


DIMENSIONS (in metres)

Basic vehicle without options







DIMENSIONS (in metres)

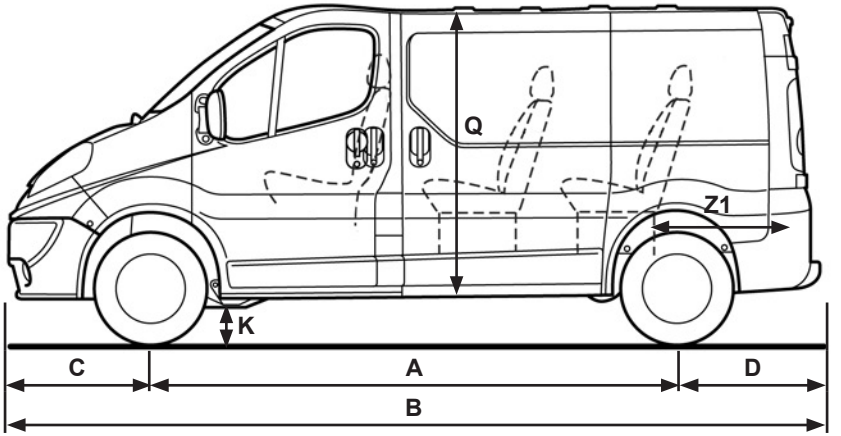
Complete vehicles without recent alterations

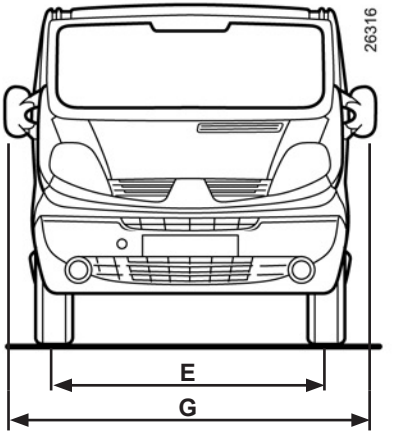
VAN	Standard chassis		Long chassis	
	Raised van	Standard van	Standard van	Raised van
A	3.098		3.498	
B	4.782		5.182	
C	0.833			
D	0.851			
E	1.615			
F	1.630			
G	2.232			
H(1)	1.955 → 2.477			
J(1)	0.523 → 0.545			
K(2)	0.145 → 0.160			
Q	1.913	1.387		1.913
Y	1.167	1.370		1.167
Y1	1.390			
Z	1.818	1.335		1.818
Z1	2.400		2.800	

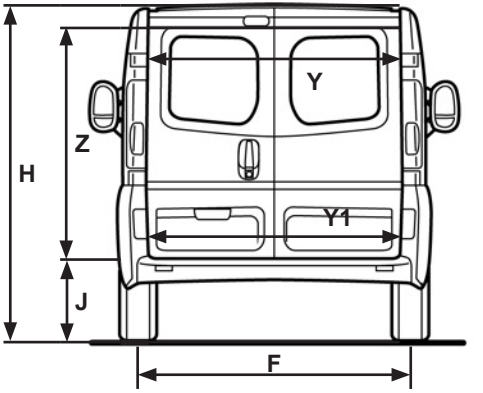
(1) Unladen

(2) Laden

DIMENSIONS (in metres)







DIMENSIONS (in metres)

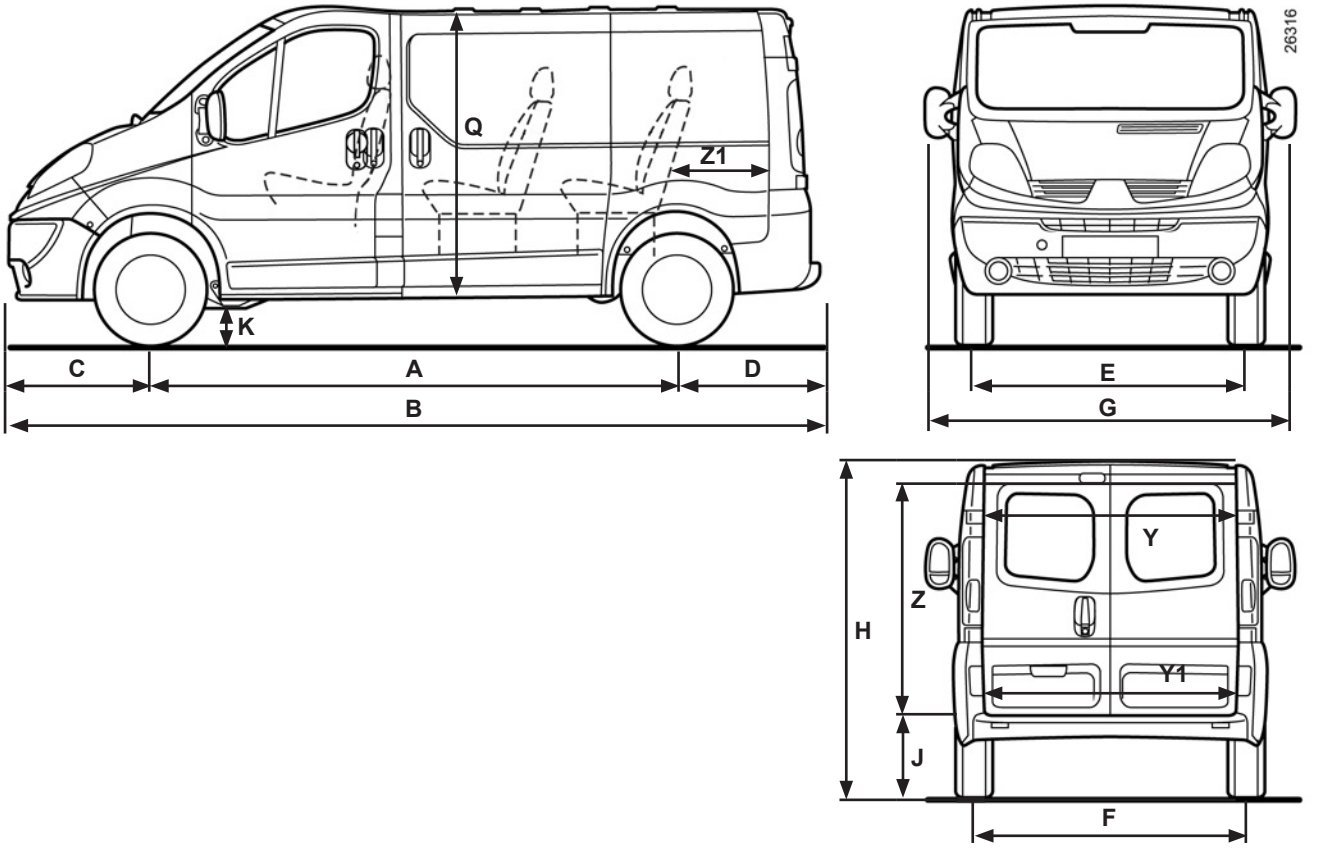
Complete vehicles without recent alterations

COMBI	Standard chassis				Long chassis			
	Standard combi		Raised combi		Standard combi		Raised combi	
	With 3rd row bench seat	Without 3rd row bench seat	With 3rd row bench seat	Without 3rd row bench seat	With 3rd row bench seat	Without 3rd row bench seat	With 3rd row bench seat	Without 3rd row bench seat
A	3.098				3.498			
B	4.782				5.182			
C	0.833							
D	0.851							
E	1.615							
F	1.630							
G	2.232							
H(1)	1.942 → 1.968							
J(1)	0.525 → 0.558							
K(2)	0.141 → 0.175							
Q	1.369							
Y	1.370							
Y1	1.390							
Z	1.306							
Z1	0.449	1.253	0.449	1.253	0.849	1.653	0.849	1.653

(1) Unladen

(2) Laden

DIMENSIONS (in metres)



DIMENSIONS (in metres)

Complete vehicles without recent alterations

BUS	Standard chassis	Long chassis
A	3.098	3.498
B	4.782	5.182
C	0.833	
D	0.851	
E	1.615	
F	1.630	
G	1.904	
H(1)	1.947 → 1.961	1.908 → 1.960
J(1)	0.538 → 0.557	0.548 → 0.554
K(2)	0.151 → 0.173	0.150 → 0.187
Q	1.317	
Y	1.370	
Y1	1.390	
Z	1.306	
Z1	0.449	0.849

(1) Unladen

(2) Laden

WEIGHTS (in kg): versions marketed depend on country

The weights indicated for a basic vehicle without options: they vary depending on the your vehicle's equipment. Contact an approved Dealer.

VAN Versions (versions marketed depend on country)	
Maximum permissible all-up weight (MMAC) **Total train weight (MTR)**	Weights are indicated on the vehicle identification plate (refer to the information on "Vehicle identification plates" in Section 6)
Braked Trailer Weight*	obtained by calculating: **MTR - MMAC**
Unbraked Trailer Weight*	750
Permissible nose weight*	80
Maximum permissible load on roof rack	-

*** Towing weight (towing a caravan, boat, etc.)**

Towing is prohibited when the calculation MTR (Total train weight) - MMAC (Maximum permissible all-up weight) is zero.

– It is important to comply with the towing weights, governed by local legislation in each country and, in particular, laid down in the Road Traffic Regulations. Contact an approved Dealer about any towing equipment.
– When towing, under no circumstances may **the total train weight (vehicle + trailer) be exceeded**. However the following is permitted:
  – the Maximum permissible weight at the rear may be exceeded by no more than 15%,
  – the maximum permissible all-up weight may be exceeded by no more than 10% or 100 kg (whichever occurs first).

  In either case, the maximum speed of the vehicle and trailer must not exceed 48 mph (80 km/h) (van versions) or 60 mph (100 km/h) (estate versions) and the tyre pressure must be increased by 0.2 bar (3 PSI).
– The engine output and climbing capability are reduced with altitude. We recommend that the maximum load be reduced by 10% at an altitude of 1,000 metres and by an additional 10% for each 1,000 metres thereafter.

WEIGHTS (in kg): versions marketed depend on country

The weights indicated for a basic vehicle without options: they vary depending on the your vehicle's equipment. Contact an approved Dealer.

COMBI Versions (versions marketed depend on country)	
Maximum permissible all-up weight (MMAC) **Total train weight (MTR)**	Weights are indicated on the vehicle identification plate (refer to the information on "Vehicle identification plates" in Section 6)
Braked Trailer Weight*	obtained by calculating: **MTR - MMAC**
Unbraked Trailer Weight*	750
Permissible nose weight*	80
Maximum permissible load on roof rack	-

*** Towing weight (towing a caravan, boat, etc.)**

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– It is important to comply with the towing weights, governed by local legislation in each country and, in particular, laid down in the Road Traffic Regulations. Contact an approved Dealer about any towing equipment.
– When towing, under no circumstances may **the total train weight (vehicle + trailer) be exceeded**. However the following is permitted:
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  – the maximum permissible all-up weight may be exceeded by no more than 10% or 100 kg (whichever occurs first).

  In either case, the maximum speed of the vehicle and trailer must not exceed 48 mph (80 km/h) (van versions) or 60 mph (100 km/h) (estate versions) and the tyre pressure must be increased by 0.2 bar (3 PSI).
– The engine output and climbing capability are reduced with altitude. We recommend that the maximum load be reduced by 10% at an altitude of 1,000 metres and by an additional 10% for each 1,000 metres thereafter.

Weight transfer

If the Maximum Authorised Mass of the vehicle has not been reached, up to 80 kg can be transferred to the braked trailer, within the limits of the Gross Train Weight.

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS

Versions	2.0 16V	1.9 dCi	2.0 dCi 16V
Engine type (see engine plate)	F4R	F9Q	M9R
Cubic capacity (cc)	1 998	1 870	1 998
Type of fuel **Octane Rating**	It is essential to use unleaded petrol and this must be of the octane rating stated on the label inside the fuel filler flap. If not available, for a limited time only, use unleaded fuel: – with an octane rating of 91 for a label showing 95 or 98; – with an octane rating of 87 for a label showing 91, 95 or 98.	Diesel The label located inside the fuel filler flap indicates authorised fuels.	
Spark plugs	Only use spark plugs specified for your vehicle's engine. The type should be marked on a label affixed inside the engine compartment. If it is not, contact an approved dealer. Fitting spark plugs which are not to specification may damage the engine.	–	

REPLACEMENT PARTS AND REPAIRS

Original parts are based on strict specifications and are subject to highly-specialised tests. Therefore, they are of at least the same level of quality as the parts fitted originally.

If you always fit genuine replacement parts to your vehicle, you will ensure that it performs well. Furthermore, repairs carried out within the manufacturer’s Network using original parts are guaranteed according to the conditions set out on the reverse of the repair order.

SERVICE SHEETS (1/6)

VIN: .....

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

SERVICE SHEETS (2/6)

VIN: .....

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

SERVICE SHEETS (3/6)

VIN: .....

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

SERVICE SHEETS (4/6)

VIN: .....

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

SERVICE SHEETS (5/6)

VIN: .....

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

SERVICE SHEETS (6/6)

VIN: .....

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

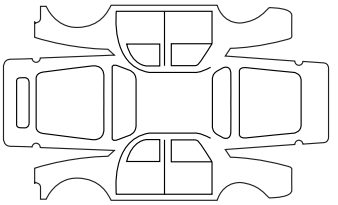
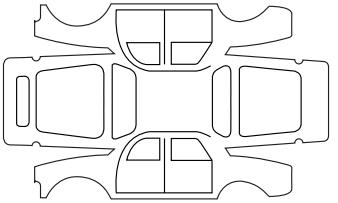
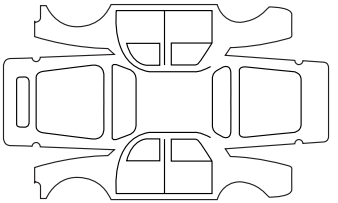
Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

Date:	Miles (Km):	Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service □ ..... □ **Anti-corrosion check:** OK □ Not OK* □ *See specific page		**Stamp**	

ANTICORROSION CHECK (1/5)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

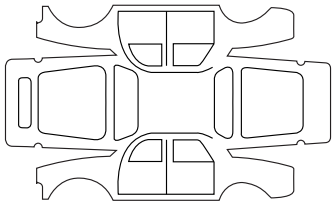
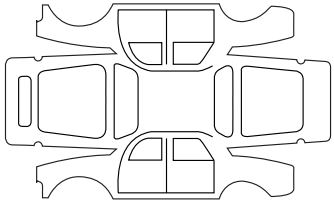
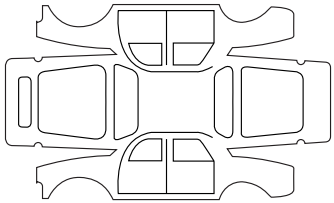
VIN: .....

Corrosion repair operation to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**

ANTICORROSION CHECK (2/5)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

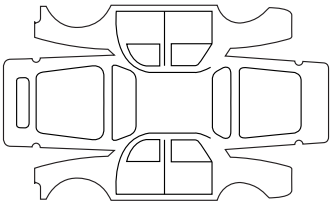
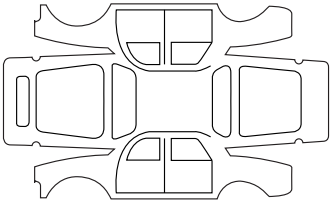
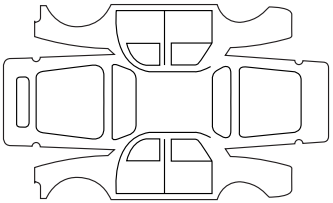
VIN: .....

Corrosion repair operation to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**

ANTICORROSION CHECK (3/5)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

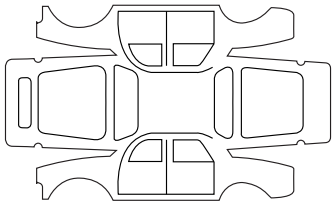
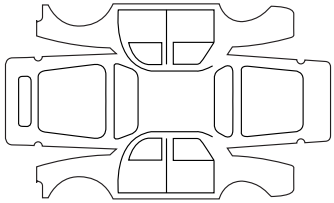
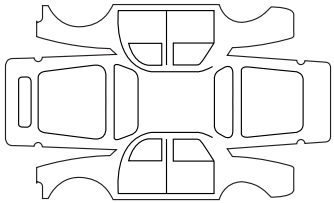
VIN: .....

Corrosion repair operation to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**

ANTICORROSION CHECK (4/5)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

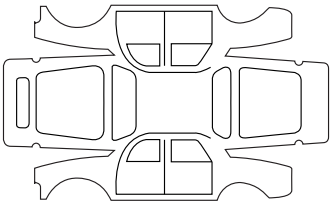
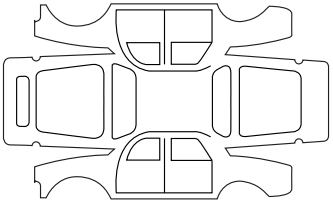
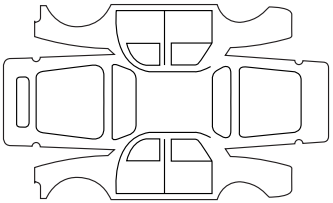
VIN: .....

Corrosion repair operation to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**

ANTICORROSION CHECK (5/5)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

VIN: .....

Corrosion repair operation to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**
Repair to be carried out: Date of repair:		**Stamp**

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